Vol. I-- No. 12
11th March, 1955 (Friday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

(*Vol. I contains Nos. 1—20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

FOUR ANNAS (INLAND) ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

MEMBER SWORN 697

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 731 to 735, 737, 742, 745, 750, 755, 759, 761, 762, 765 to 767, 769, 770, 772 to 779, 781, 783, 785, 786, 790, 792 to 794, 796, 798 and 799 . . . . . . 697—736

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

Starred Questions Nos. 730, 736, 738 to 741, 744, 746 to 749, 752 to 754, 756 to 758, 760, 763, 768, 771, 780, 782, 784, 787 to 789, 791, 795, 797 and 800 . . . . 736—50

Unstarred Questions Nos. 206 to 222 . . . . . . 750—62

Dated......19.01.2

LOK SABHA

Friday, the 11th March, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri S. S. Natarajan (Srivilliputtur).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

परिसीमन आयोग

*७२१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या विधि मंत्री २० नवम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५०९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिसीमन आयोग ने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस कार्य के कब तक समाप्त किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या परिसीमन आयोग (संशोधन) एक्ट, १९५४ के पारित हो जाने के फलस्वरूप उसके काम के समाप्त किये जाने की तारीख को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत हुई है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री पाटस्कर) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) आयोग को आशा है कि वह अपना काम मई, १९५५ के अन्त तक समाप्त कर लेगा ।

(ग) हां ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सन् १९५४ के संशोधित एक्ट के लागू हो जाने के बाद से इस कमीशन ने किन किन राज्यों के बारे में अपनी पिछली अन्तिम आज्ञाओं यानी फाइनल आर्डर्स में संशोधन किया है ?

श्री पाटस्कर : अभी तक खाली बिहार, बम्बई, हैदराबाद, राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश और वेस्ट बंगाल के फाइनल आर्डर्स ईश्यू होने को रहते हैं, बाकी जगह यह काम हो गया है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरा निवेदन यह था कि जिनके बारे में कमीशन ने पहले अपनी अन्तिम आज्ञायें दे दी थीं, इस संशोधित एक्ट की वजह से उनमें से कितने में परिवर्तन किया गया है ?

श्री पाटस्कर : इसके लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिए ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह कमीशन अनुसूचित जातियों या वर्गों की संख्या में परिवर्तन होने के कारण निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में जो संशोधन किया गया उससे पहले दुबारा जनता की सम्मति लेगा, यानी आब्जेक्शंस इन्वाइट किये जायेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री पाटस्कर : हमने जो कायदा पास किया है उसमें दिया हुआ है कि फिगर्स में तब्दीली अगर कोई कर सकता है तो केवल सेंसस अथारिटीज ही कर सकती हैं और दूसरा कोई नहीं, डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन को फिगर्स करेक्ट करना नहीं है । और जब कभी ऐसा

किया जाता है, और कमीशन का काम समाप्त भी हो गया तो तब्दीली करने का यह अधिकार आपने इस ऐक्ट के द्वारा इलेक्शन कमीशन को दिया है, इस वजह से इसमें कुछ दिक्कत आने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what steps are being taken to correct the incorrect enumeration done of the Scheduled Castes in different States, as per the latest amendment Act passed by the House?

Shri Pataskar: I have already tried to explain it in Hindi I do not know whether that could not be followed. The point is that the figures are to be corrected not by the Delimitation Commission, but they are to be corrected, if at all, by the census authorities. And whenever that is done, even if the work of this Commission is over, the powers with regard to making changes in delimitation on the basis of such corrections will be vested, and are vested, by that Act in the Election Commission itself.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE

*732. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for assistance from the various voluntary organisations etc. in the country by the Central Social Welfare Board during the year 1953-54;

(b) the number to whom assistance was given; and

(c) the grounds for rejection of the rest?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 1023.

(b) 620.

(c) The grounds for rejection included—

(i) incomplete information supplied by the applicant institutions,

(ii) the activities of the applicant institutions falling outside the purview of the Board, and

(iii) the applicant institutions being sponsored or run by State Governments, local governments, or other statutory bodies.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether among the institutions that have been given aid by the Central Social Welfare Board there are some who are only incidentally engaged in social work, and if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions not to give grants to such institutions?

Dr. M. M. Das: As I have said, the Board gives grants to those institutions which carry out a particular type of work,—*i.e.* for women's welfare, children's welfare, welfare of delinquent children and others,—and not for other organisations.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Out of these applications, may I know the number sanctioned for rural areas, and the number for urban areas?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have got no separate figures for rural and urban areas.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are these voluntary welfare organisations required to show their collections before they are given any assistance from the Central?

Dr. M. M. Das: The grants are made on a matching basis, and the activities of these institutions are taken notice of by the Central Social Welfare Board before giving the grants.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether the welfare projects started by the Central Social Welfare Board will continue even when those areas are covered by the National Extension Service scheme, or they will be dropped when the National Extension Service scheme extends to those areas?

Dr. M. M. Das: That question will be decided when it will actually arise.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

***733. Shri Chinaria:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly half of the total budgeted amount for National Sample Survey goes to one private institution, merely for compilation;

(b) if so, the name of the institution, the amount so given and the total budgeted amount for the Sample Survey; and

(c) whether this work cannot be done by the Department itself, to effect economy, by employing some more technicians and staff?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It is a fact that nearly half the total budgeted amount for the National Sample Survey goes to the Indian Statistical Institute Calcutta, that Institute being employed as a highly specialized agency for the purpose. The payment made to the Institute covers the cost of the entire technical work of the National Sample Survey, and not merely compilation, *i.e.* designing, technical direction, computation, compliation and tabulation of data and final reporting, as also a certain amount of field work for collection of primary data.

(b) The information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 39].

(c) No Sir.

Shri Chinaria: May I know for what areas surveys have been conducted, how many reports have been published, and how many remain pending?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As yet, the Directorate of Sample Survey have issued the reports of the first, second and third rounds of the survey only; and the compilation of the data for the fourth to the seventh rounds is still in progress in the institute.

Shri Chinaria: Mav I know whether any personnel have been taken on loan or permanently from the institute, by the Directorate of Sample Survey, and if so, their academic and technical qulifications?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice for that.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the scope of the Sample Survey in the latest round that is being conducted now?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a highly technical question. It deals with the different sizes and the methodology of the observations. It is merely an observation survey.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO AFRICAN STUDENTS

***734. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the total number of Africans, who have actually availed of the scholarships sanctioned for study in cottage industries in India during 1954?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): 1 (one).

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the total amount sanctioned for the scholarships?

Dr. M. M. Das: For this particular scheme, Rs. 28,000 has been sanctioned for 25 scholars.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know why the African students are not applying in good number for these scholarships? The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has just stated that only one had availed of these scholarships.

Dr. M. M. Das: These students who are to avail of these scholarships are not highly educated. Especially, they are not educated in English. So, there is that language difficulty, and when they come to this country, our instructors do not know their language, and they do not understand our language.

Shri Ibrahim: May I know whether such scholarships are available to Indian students also?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, they are mainly for Central African and East African students originally, and now it has been extended to students from West Indies, Fiji and Mauritius.

Shri Heda: What is the name of the industry in connection with which the applicant is there?

Dr. M. M. Das: There are a large number.

Shri Heda: There is only one student availing of this opportunity.

Dr. M. M. Das: He was trained in paper making, carding, weaving, spinning etc.

SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION

***735. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a resolution passed by the Association of Scientific Workers of India which met in Baroda on 5th January, 1955 asking the Government of India to appoint a Scientific Commission to carry out a survey of the progress of scientific research and in the National Research Institutions;

(b) whether the Government of India have considered the same; and

(c) if so, what is their decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination.

Shri Gidwani: When will a decision be arrived at?

Shri Kanungo: The Report of the Egerton Commission is being considered by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. After their report is available, the matter will be considered.

GONCHER AIRPORT

***737. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a permanent runway at Goncher Airport (Nepal) has started;

(b) if so, the total cost (recurring and non-recurring) to be incurred thereon; and

(c) how it will be financed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

MORAL REHABILITATION OF CRIMINALS

***742. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have so far been taken by the Central Government towards the moral rehabilitation of criminals;

(b) whether the reformatory schools in the Centrally administered areas have been re-organised; and

(c) if so, in what respects?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr M. M. Das): (a) The matter relates to item 4 of list II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and falls within the sphere of the responsibility of State Governments.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : माननीय मंत्री जी बोलते हैं कि रिफारमेटरी स्कूल या मारल रिहैबिलिटेशन आफ क्रिमिनल्स स्टेट के सब्जेक्ट्स हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने स्टेट्स को कभी सोशल आर्गनाइजेशन्स या दूसरे आर्गनाइजेशन्स के लिये, जो कि नाइट स्कूल्स वगैरह चलाते हैं या और इस तरह के काम करते हैं, कोई मदद दी है ?

डा० एम० एम० दास : नाइट स्कूल्स के लिये दूसरा बन्दोबस्त है ।

شکشا تتھا پراکرتک سنسادھن اور ویگیانک گویشنا منتری (مولانا آزاد) ان کو انگلش میں جواب دینے کا حق ہے۔

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): He can reply in English.

डा० एम० एम० दास : जहां तक क्रिमिनल्स के मारल रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल हैं इस के लिये कोई योजना नहीं हैं ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Though the subject relates to State Governments, may I know whether Government, at least the Home Ministry, has undertaken any survey of the work done by the States and voluntary organisations?

Dr. M. M. Das: No survey has been made by the Home Ministry of the Central Government so far I know.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम हैं कि जो क्रिमिनल्स अच्छी तरह से रहना चाहते हैं उन को पुलिस मजबूर करती हैं कि वह खराब काम करें ।

डा० एम० एम० दास : यह सवाल तो हमारी प्रदेश की सरकारों को भेजना चाहिये ।

DECENTRALIZATION OF ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

*745. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have separate accounting organisations for each Ministry and Department;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The change is being made in accordance with the suggestion of the Comptroller & Auditor-General that the Accounts should be separated from Audit as it is inappropriate that the accounts should be maintained by the same authority which audits them. The Public Accounts Committee have also endorsed this suggestion.

(c) Separation of accounts from audit is already in force in the case of Defence and Railways and action is already being taken, as indicated in the Budget speech to separate the accounts of three Departments *viz.* Supplies, Food and Rehabilitation with effect from the 1st April, 1955.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if any difficulty is felt in making this change?

Shri M. C. Shah: No particular difficulty. Difficulties there are, but we are overcoming them.

RURAL CREDIT SURVEY

*750. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the action that Government propose to take in connection with rural credit in the light of the recommendations made by Gorewala Committee?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): As already announced, pending finalisation of consideration in regard to the setting up of an integrated commercial banking institution for the whole country, Government have decided to assume effective control over the Imperial Bank, as the first step towards such integration. The various other recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee relating to reorganisation of the co-operative structure, which require detailed consideration in consulation with the State Governments and other interests concerned, will be processed in due course.

ठाकुर जुगल किशोर सिंह : कमेटी में कौन कौन व्यक्ति थे और उन में कोई कोआपरेटर थे या नहीं, कोई थे तो उन के क्या नाम हैं

और अगर कोआपरेटर नहीं थे तो वे क्यों नहीं रक्खे गये थे ?

Mr. Speaker: What are the names of the members of the Committee? Are there any co-operators included therein? If there are no co-operators, who are the other people?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think there were some co-operators on the Committee. Does the hon. Member require the names of the members of the Committee?

Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: Yes, particularly co-operators.

Shri A. C. Guha: For that I would require notice. I have not got the names just now. This question really is not concerned with the names. But I can give him the names after a few minutes if he wants.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या यह बात सही हैं की जो भी रिकोमन्डेशन्स इस कमेटी द्वारा की गई हैं, उन को अमल में लाने से कोआपरेटिव मूवमेन्ट को बहुत धक्का पहुंचेगा ?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the main gist of the recommendations would be to strengthen co-operative organisations. There is a proposal to have some All India Board to organise the Co-operative organisations as also warehousing organisations, which will practically be financed by Government co-operative societies and institutions like banks.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या इन सिफारिशों के जरिये कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं के अधिक नियंत्रण की सिफारिश नहीं की गई हैं ?

Shri A. C. Guha: Co-operative organisations are under the State Governments. If there is an All India Board, naturally that Board will do some controlling, but it will be more in the nature of guiding and regulating the activities than so much of controlling activities.

ENTRY INTO JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

*751. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of persons who were refused permits for entry into Jammu and Kashmir State during the year 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): Twenty-two.

Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: May I know how many Kashmiris were denied entry into Kashmir from India and from Kashmir into India?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have not got the break-up State-wise. I do not think that Kashmiris were denied permits by the Defence Ministry.

Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: May I know how many persons were arrested for entry into Jammu and Kashmir without permits?

Shri Satish Chandra: I require notice.

Chaudhri Huhammed Shaffee: Has any representation been received by the Government for abolition of this system?

Shri Satish Chandra: Entry into Jammu and Kashmir is controlled in accordance with the Jammu and Kashmir (Ingress Permit) Rules promulgated by the Jammu and Kashmir Government. With the consent of the Jammu and Kashmir Government, the Defence Ministry also acts as an authority for issuing permits.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS

*755. **Shri Achuthan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations about the non-availability of books prescribed for the Assistant Superintendents examination proposed to be held by the U.P.S.C. have been received by Government; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes. It has been brought to Government's notice that some of the recommended (not prescribed) books are not available in the market.

They are, however, available in the Libraries and offices of Ministries and Departments concerned. In addition, steps are being taken to obtain a few copies and place them in the Library of the Secretariat Training School for use of intending candidates.

Shri Achuthan: What is the estimate of Government about the number of officers who are intending to appear for this examination?

Shri Datar: I have not got that figure.

Shri Achuthan: May I know what is the number of books that will be available in the library, so that if an officer wants, he can have book at least for a few days?

Shri Datar: A number of copies are available in the library as also in the different sections of the offices.

Shri Achuthan: May I know whether Government can see to it that certain books are printed and published so that all candidates may be in possession of one copy of the books and the examination may not be a farce but an examination on merits after study by the candidates?

Shri Datar: Government are prepared to take care to see that copies are available in the libraries or in the offices.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that six books are not available—the Manual of Office Procedure, the Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules, the Civil Service Regulations (Pension Portion), the G. F. Rules, the Government Servants Conduct Rules and the Classification, Control and Appeal Rules? May I know in view of the fact that books are not available now and the candidates are busy with the budget session work, whether their applications for leave will be considered favourably?

Shri Datar: My information is that only a few books, one or two only, are not available. All the same, Government will take care to see that the books are supplied whenever they are necessary.

JET AIR CRASH

***759. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Jet Plane of the Indian Air Force crashed near Hyderabad on the 5th February, 1955 killing the only occupant of the plane;

(b) if so, whether any committee to enquire into the cause of the accident has been appointed; and

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the committee so far?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) A Vampire aircraft crashed on the 4th February, 1955 —not on 5th—near Hakimpet airfield and the pilot was killed.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proceedings of the Court of Enquiry have not been finalised.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know how many air crashes took place since this kind of aircraft was first put in the Indian air?

Sardar Majithia: I require notice for it.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether this type of aircraft is being tried to be manufactured in India?

Sardar Majithia: It is being assembled in India at the Hindustan Aircraft. The engine has necessarily to be imported and most of the airframe is made in India.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: If none of the victims of the aircraft are available, how can they enquire into the cause of the accident?

Sardar Majithia: Knowledge about airmanship is there with Air Headquarters. With their knowledge plus the available circumstantial evidence, we carry out the enquiry.

STUDENTS HEALTH SERVICE SCHEME

***761. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government to start a Student Health Service in schools; and

(b) if so, its features?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) There is a pilot project under consideration.

(b) The scheme is in a formative stage.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know the estimated amount to be spent on this scheme?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is no scheme which will cover all parts of the country, but there is one single pilot project which is under consideration. The total expenditure for this pilot project if and when implemented, will be Rs. 1,00,000.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government can give us an idea where the pilot project will be carried on and in what State?

Dr. M. M. Das: In Bhopal.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether in this project there are both medical examination and tiffin for children?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes. There will be medical examination and there will also be arrangements for providing some nutritious food, as well as medicines.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: How many students are expected to be benefited under this scheme?

Dr. M. M. Das: 10,000.

CENTRAL MICA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

***762. Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the Central Mica Advisory Committee are nominated by Government on the recommendations of the State Governments alone and are not elected members of the various Associations representative of the mica industry and trade:

(b) whether Government have received any complaints in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposals to reconstitute the Committee on a strictly representative basis?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Shri J. R. Mehta: May I know whether the election of a person as Chairman of the State Mica Association confers on him *ipso facto* all the attributes of election to the Mica Advisory Board?

Shri Kanungo: No. The State Government nominates persons to be their members of this Board and the Government of India takes them as such.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know how many members of this Committee represent labour in mica mines?

Shri Kanungo: Labour is not represented as such.

POINT FOUR PROGRAMME

***765. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that under the terms of our General Point Four Agreement with the United States, India is required to communicate to the U.S. Government information regarding technical assistance which has been or is being requested of other countries or of international organisations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Yes Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government is satisfied that this agreement does not inhibit our economic relationships with countries not considered desirable by the United States?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Government considers this agreement as quite reasonable because it is just only with a desire to avoid any duplication of effort that we give information regarding technical assistance from other countries.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Has it come to the notice of Government that Point Four experts have given evidence *in camera* to Congressional Committee of the United States and that presumably they were engaged in activities other than technical assistance in our country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I may say that there is no question of Government's activity being inhibited in any way in getting aid or co-operation from other countries. So far as the hon. Member's last question is concerned, they have given evidence *in camera* but we do not know what evidence they have given.

मध्य भारत को अनुदान

*७६६. **श्री झामर :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य भारत सरकार को, राज्य की विकास योजनाओं के हेतु, १९५४-५५ के लिये कितनी धन राशि सहायक अनुदान के रूप में मंज़ूर की गई हैं, और

(ख) अब तक कितनी राशि दी जा चुकी हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री बी० आर० भगत) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य और आंकड़े एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं और ये सदन में प्रस्तुत किये जायंगे ।

श्री झामर : यह आंकड़े कब तक प्राप्त हो जाएंगे ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : इसके बारे में अभी तक कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

OIL IN ASSAM

*767. **Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rich oil fields have been discovered recently in Assam;

(b) whether an intensive search for similar fields elsewhere is being carried on:

(c) how far foreign expert advice is sought and utilized in this respect; and

(d) what are the steps contemplated to remove the dependency on foreign technical and expert knowledge?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A statement giving the desired information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 40].

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: It is stated that the Government of India have entered into an agreement with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. Was any agreement entered into with the Assam Oil Company for the Assam area?

Shri Kanungo: They are prospecting in the Assam area.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: On what terms?

Shri Kanungo: I require notice.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Are arrangements being made to extend the Digboi plant for refining the newly found oil?

Shri Kanungo: The newly found oil is not so sure.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Is there any definite plan or project to supplement mineral oil resources with synthetic petrol from low grade coal or is it only in research stage?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is not in research stage. Everybody knows that synthetic petrol can be made and repeated Committees have sat and we have full particulars. The question is one of priority.

Shri Amjad Ali: Has the Government any plan under contemplation to establish a refinery in Assam for Assam oil?

Shri Kanungo: Not yet. Until oil is found, there is no point in establishing a refinery.

भूतपूर्व सैनिक

*७६९. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार शरीर से सक्षम भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को फिर से नौकरी पर लगाने का विचार कर रही है,

(ख) क्या सरकार को उनकी भलाई के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विस्तृत योजना प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो योजना किस ने तैयार की है और उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) जी हां। उचित असैनिक अप्वाइंटमेंट्स में जहां तक कि जगह खाली हों और भूतपूर्व सैनिक दी हुई योग्यताओं को पूरा करें।

(ख) किसी बाहरी एजेन्सी से कोई योजना या सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। किन्तु सरकार ने खुद कई योजनाएं उनके पुनःस्थापन और भलाई के लिए बनाई हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: चूंकि ये एक्स सर्विस मैन नौकरियों के लिए आवश्यक योग्यताओं को पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसलिए उनको कौन सी सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं जिनके फलस्वरूप उन्हें यह नौकरियां मिल सकें?

सरदार मजीठिया: डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ रिहैबिलिटेशन उनको पढ़ाते हैं और कोशिश की जाती है कि उस स्टेज पर ले आया जाए कि उनको नौकरियां मिल सकें।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतला सकते हैं कि एक्स सरविसमैन का कौन सा प्रतिशत ऐसा है जो नौकरी करना चाहता है, पर उन्हें फिर भी नौकरी नहीं मिल पाई है?

Sardar Majithia: For that, I require notice. It is such a vast question and it will require a lot of work.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उन्हें सहायता करने के माध्यम क्या हैं, और क्या यह सत्य है कि हर जिले में जो बोर्ड हैं उसके प्रधान जिलाधीश होते हैं और उनको इतनी फुरसत नहीं मिलती है कि वह बोर्ड की एक भी मीटिंग बुला सकें?

सरदार मजीठिया: मीटिंग्स तो उनकी की जाती हैं। वह मीटिंग्स बुलाते हैं और मीटिंग्स होती हैं। गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसी इत्तला नहीं है कि मीटिंग्स नहीं होतीं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या यह सत्य है कि माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले अम्बाला में फरमाया था कि जो एक्स-सरविसमैन हैं उनको रोजगार देने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि वह कार्यक्रम क्या है?

सरदार मजीठिया: हम उनको जमीनों पर बसाते हैं, इसके अलावा उनके लिए को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाते हैं और उनको सरकारी नौकरी भी दी जाती है। प्राइवेट नौकरी दिलाने में भी उनकी मदद की जाती है। और भी बहुत सी सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं। किसी खास के बारे में आप जानना चाहें तो बतलाया जा सकता है।

YOUTH LEADERSHIP TRAINING CAMPS

*770. **Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the programme drawn up for organizing "Youth Leadership Training Camps" for 1955-56; and

(b) the names of the places selected for the camps, State-wise?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Full programme for 1955-56 has not yet been finalised.

श्री रामदास: इस साल उनके लिए कितना व्यय किया जाएगा?

شکشا تتھا پراکرتک سنسادھن اور ویگیانک گویشنا منتری (مولانا آزاد): یہ بتلانا مشکل ہے کیونکہ اس کا پورا پروگرام ابھی طے نہیں ہوا ہے۔

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and scientific Research (Maulana Azad)**: It is difficult to say now as the complete programme has not been finalized so far.]

श्री रामदास: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि मिनिस्ट्री ने डिफरेंट स्टेट्स को इसके लिए इत्तला दी हैं और इसके लिए नाम मांगे हैं?

مولانا آزاد : ہاں ۔ ضروری کارروائی ہو رہی ہے ۔

[**Maulana Azad**: Yes, necessary steps are being taken.]

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

***772. Shri B. N. Kureel**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether Government have decided to open centres for imparting technical training to the Scheduled Castes ad Scheduled Tribes, on the lines on which a Centre of this nature is being run by the Uttar Pradesh Government?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The matter is primarily for the State Governments to consider. The Government of India make grants-in-aid for the implementation of selected schemes drawn up by the State Governments to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of Scheduled Areas and to achieve the effective removal of untouchability.

श्री पी० एल० कुरील: टैक्निकल ट्रेनिंग के लिए कहां कहां सेंटर खोले जाने वाले हैं?

Shri Datar: So far as the training is concerned, my information is that there is no such institute for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh. So far as some other States are concerned, there are technical institutes in Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad, Rajasthan and Ajmer.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the Government proposes to suggest to the Planning Commission to open industrial training schools for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the second Five Year Plan so that they may be trained and absorbed in the various industries that you are going to start in future"

Shri Datar: Such suggestions are already before the State Governments and the Planning Commission does not execute such schemes at all.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to start separate training institutions like this for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Datar: Generally, the policy is not to start separate schools unless where the opening of such schools is absolutely essential in the interests of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What are the States in which special technical training is imparted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Datar: I have not got the details here; but I can say that there is the Chaibassa Technical School in Bihar, the Teachers' Training School in Hyderabad and an Industrial Training Camp in **Rajasthan**.

"*Yogasans*" IN RUSSIA

***773. Babu Ramnarayan Singh**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 541 on the 30th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether a reply from our Embassy in Russia on the introduction of "*Yogasans*" by the Government of U.S.S.R. in their educational institutions, has been received; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Parlimentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) The Indian Embassy is not aware of any such decision of the U.S.S.R. Government.

Shri Keshavaiengar: May I know if Government is not interested in introducing this system of physical education in our country?

Dr. M. M. Das: This Government is very interested in this matter and whatever is possible for research on *yoga* is being done.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Where?

Dr. M. M. Das: By one institution in the State of Bombay.

आजाद हिंद फौज के भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी

*७७४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन**: क्या रक्षा मंत्री २० नवम्बर, १९५४ को दिए गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५५० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय सेना के कुल कितने अधिकारियों और सैनिकों ने आजाद हिन्द फौज में भाग लिया था;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति अब तक भारतीय सेना में फिर से काम पर लगा लिए गए हैं; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के अन्य विभागों में अब तक नियुक्त किया जा चुका है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) २२,२६६

(ख) १,१५२

(ग) राज्य सरकारों आदि में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या का पता नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: इन आंकड़ों से यह स्पष्ट है कि आजाद हिन्द फौज के बहुत कम अधिकारियों और सैनिकों को अभी तक भारतीय सेना में स्थान मिले हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उनको और अधिक संख्या में लेने के लिए कौन से विशेष कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

सरदार मजीठिया: उनमें और दूसरे एक्स-सरविसमैन में कोई फर्क नहीं किया जाता। जो सुविधाएं दूसरे एक्स-सरविसमैन को दी जाती हैं वही उनको भी मिलती हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या मंत्री महोदय को ज्ञात है कि आजाद हिन्द फौज के जिन अफसरों और सैनिकों को कोई रोजगार नहीं मिला है उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत चिन्ताजनक है तथा उन में गहरा असंतोष फैला हुआ है, और क्या इसलिए सरकार उनके जब्त किए हुए हिसाब को देने के बारे में विचार कर रही है?

सरदार मजीठिया: जी नहीं, इसके बारे में विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र: अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि दूसरे एक्स सरविसमैन और आई० एन० ए० वालों में कोई फर्क नहीं किया जाता। तो (१) क्या कारण है कि यह इतने कम लिए गए हैं? और (२) क्या कारण है कि आजाद हिन्द फौज के सदस्यों का जो ग्रेचुइटी और पेंशन्स का रुपया था जो कि अन्र्ड था वह हजारों की तादाद में गवर्नमेंट के पास दरख्वास्तें आने पर भी अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। यह गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर एक स्टिग्मा बना हुआ है। क्या इसके बारे में कोई डेफिनिट आन्सर दे सकते हैं?

सरदार मजीठिया: स्टिग्मा कोई नहीं लगा हुआ है। जिन जिन की दरख्वास्तें आती हैं उन पर विचार होता है और उन पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई होती है।

TERRITORIAL ARMY

*775. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Territorial Army in Punjab and Delhi that the future recruitments to the Defence Services should be met from the Territorial Army as far as possible; and

(b) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to encourage and facilitate recruitment to the Territorial Army?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) Of late recruitment to the Territorial Army have greatly improved. Such deficiencies as existed in the authorised strengths of the units have been practically made up.

I should like to add that they have now come up to 96 per cent.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if the suggestion contained in part (a) of the question, coming as it does, from the highly military minded State of Punjab, will receive due consideration of the Government?

Sardar Majithia: Everything which comes up before the Government gets due consideration: whether it comes from Punjab or Madras it does not make any difference.

DECREE AGAINST THE WESTMINSTER BANK

***776. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suit filed to recover money illegally transferred by Shri Moin Nawaz Jung to the credit of the Pakistan High Commissioner in the Westminster Bank has been decreed; and

(b) if so, what is the total decreed amount?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No; the case is *sub judice*.

The hon. Member will kindly understand that a writ has been taken against the defendants and a statement of claim has been forwarded.

Mr. Speaker: The matter is *sub judice*.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether this money was transferred before the police action about seven years ago, and why so much delay is caused in deciding the case?

Shri Datar: Government have to consider a number of points before a suit is instituted.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the total amount for which the suit has been filed?

Shri Datar: The total amount is £ 1,07,940.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether this amount belongs to the State Government or the Nizam?

Shri Datar: These are questions which touch the merits of the case. I shall not answer further questions on this matter.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

***777. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the estimated expenditure on the proposed Industrial Museum?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): The estimate of expenditure is being worked out by a sub-committee which has not yet completed its labours.

श्री इब्राहीम : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह कब और कहां पर चालू होंगे ?

श्री कानूनगो : कमेटी बनी हुई है जो कि एस्टीमेट बना रही है। जब एस्टीमेट बन जाएगा और रुपया मंजूर हो जाएगा तो काम शुरू होगा।

REMUNERATION PAID TO RESERVE BANK

***778. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of remuneration paid by Government to the Reserve Bank of India for the discharge of various Government transactions during 1953-54?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): The

Reserve Bank of India is not entitled to any remuneration for the conduct of ordinary banking business of Government. There is, however, provision in the agreement with the Reserve Bank of India for the payment of Commission to the Bank for the management of the public debt of the Government of India. The commission thus received by the Reserve Bank during the Bank's account year 1953-54 (from 1-7-1953 to 30-6-1954) amounted to Rs. 22·12 lakhs.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What were the total profits of the Bank during the same period?

Shri A. C. Guha: That will all be found in the annual report. I can only say that the entire profit comes to the Government of India. There is no question of sharing the profit.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What was the total contribution made by the Bank to the Government treasury?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have not got that figure with me here. That will be found in the annual report of the Reserve Bank. Anyhow I would like to have notice to answer that question.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Since the entire profit of the Reserve Bank goes to the Government of India, where is the need for paying any commission for transacting public debt business?

Shri A. C. Guha: The Reserve Bank is running as a bank and it must have its own commercial account. Whatever work is done for usual banking business, for that they do not get any remuneration at all; only for management of public debts they get some commission to make up for the expenses incurred.

DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION

*779. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment Committee has been appointed recently to ascertain the progress made so far in the field of 'Basic Education' as announced by the Minister of Education.

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of this committee; and

(c) when the Committee will submit its report?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 41].

Shri Gidwani: Who are the members of this Committee?

Dr. M. M. Das: The members of this Committee are:

> Shri G. Ramchandran, *ex*-Educational Adviser to the Government of Madras, convener; Shri E. W. Franklin, Shri Saeed Ansari, Shri R. S. Upadhyay and Shri J. C. Bose.

Shri Gidwani: May I enquire in which States the scheme of basic education has been working so far and whether the reports received from them are satisfactory?

Dr. M. M. Das: This Committee has been set up only very recently; so, it has not yet begun its work.

Shri Gidwani: Was this system of basic education not working in some States before, and also at present in some of the States

Dr. M. M. Das: The basic system of education has been introduced in all the States. But, so far as this particular Committee is concerned, it has been established to assess how far we have been successful in working out the system of Basic Education.

Shri Gidwani: What is the result so far? Has this scheme proved successful?

Dr. M. M. Das: That depends upon the report of the Assessment Committee. The Committee will assess the results.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this Committee will also be interested to find out if any of the basis educational institutes have got the privilege of admitting any words of the Educational Adviser, Ministers or any of the promoters of Basic Education in these institutes?

Dr. M. M. Das: All the terms of reference of this Committee have been given in the statement that has been placed on the Table of the House.

COAL DEPOSITS

*781. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new deposit of coal has been discovered in India during 1954; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps for surveying the extent and area of deposits?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 42].

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement it is said: "Geologically speaking all the coalfields of the country, or areas likely to be coal-bearing, are already known to the Geological Survey of India". May I know, Sir, when this geological survey of India took place?

Shri Kanungo: The Geological Survey of India is functioning for the last hundred years. They celebrated their centenary a couple of years back.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this science of Geology is so static that nothing can happen after one hundred years working?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question is put on a wrong interpretation. He may put another question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, what has happend with regard to the new seams and outcrops that have been discovered by the Geological Survey of India, and what is being done to exploit them?

Shri Kanungo: When a new seam or possibilities come to the notice of the Geological Survey of India, they refer it to the appropriate authorities to assess it, the appropriate authorities in this case being the State Government.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact some of the reports of this Committee have been very vague—I am particularly referring to the report regarding Hyderabad State—is there any idea to have a thorough survey of some areas?

Shri Kanungo: Mapping and survey is going on continuously. It is for the State Government to go for drilling operations and other operations like prospecting and so on, if they are interested.

EXEMPTION FROM INCOME-TAX

*783. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation for an exemption from assessment of Income-Tax on gratuities paid to non-Government employees was presented to him recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that such a provision exists for Government employees;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination: and

(d) whether Government have decided to take any action on the above representation?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Because the conditions of service of non-Government employees and those of Government employees are not identical.

(d) The representation is still under consideration.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know, Sir, if this is the only instance in the case of Government employees where gratuities are exempted from income-tax, or is there any other case where salary or gratuity is exempted from income-tax.

Shri M. C. Shah: This is the only case. In respect of the amounts paid from death-*cum*-retirement gratuities they were exempted by an amendment in the year 1953 or so.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Is not gratuity considered to be a part of the salary that is earned during the period of service?

Shri M. C. Shah: It is a special payment to be made to the Government employees because of certain disabilities and restrictions to which they are subjected while in service. Therefore, those sums that are paid are exempted from income-tax.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if there is any exemption from income-tax for investments in charitable institutions and if so, on what basis.

Shri M. C. Shah: This question is with regard to the death-*cum*-retirement gratuity. Regarding charitable institutions, it is another question. If the hon. Member looks into the Income-tax Act he will find that section 15 deals with this matter.

Shri Bansal: The hon. Minister stated that there is no exemption for private employees because the terms of service differ from Government service rules. May I know what is the position in those cases where the terms and conditions of service are exactly alike, I mean in Government and private service?

Shri M. C. Shah: They are not so. The conditions are not identical. There are nearly 8 restrictions or disabilities to the Government employees. Shall I read them out?

Mr. Speaker: No; the question is not as to what are the conditions of service. The question is a little problematical. He wants to know, what happens if the conditions of service are the same in private service as in Government service.

Shri M. C. Shah: They are not so because there are a number of restrictions.

Mr. Speaker: The question is not, whether there are restrictions or not. The question is, supposing they are alike, then what is the position.

Shri M. C. Shah: Then too, under the present Income-tax Act that gratuity will not be exempt from income-tax.

HIGH VOLTAGE GENERATORS

*785. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the arrangements made by Government for proper development both in teaching institutions and in industry of research in high voltage generators required for economic transmission of power?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Research in High Voltage Generators, as such, is not carried on in the country. These generators have, however, been installed in some of the technical institutions as a part of the equipment of High Voltage Engineering Laboratory, for carrying on investigations on problems connected with economic transmission of power. No such arrangements exist in the industry, which also makes use of the laboratories in the technical institutions for tackling their problems.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the I.I.T. which is the highest technical institution in India has been supplied with any such high power generator or whether Government is going to buy any such generator?

Dr. M. M. Das: If the hon. Member means the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, then my answer is "Yes".

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to know about Kharagpur and not Bangalore.

Dr. M. M. Das: In Kharagpur we have no such instrument up-till now.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that hospitals and engineering colleges should have such instruments for economic considerations?

Dr. M. M. Das: There are so many things which we ought to have. So far as this particular instrument is concerned, it is a very complicated and a very costly instrument. In the case of the only instrument that has been set up in our Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore, the total cost has been more than Rs. 30 lakhs. There is some possibility that some other institutions will also have similar instruments in future.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many such generators have been bought for the atomic research that is being carried on by the N.R. & S.R. Ministry?

Dr. M. M. Das: I do not know and I am doubtful whether for carrying on atomic research we require these particular instruments.

PROSECUTION OF OFFICERS

***786. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gazetted officers for whose prosecution permission of Government was sought during 1954;

(b) the number of cases where the permission was granted; and

(c) the result of the prosecutions instituted?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The permission of Government was sought for sanctioning the prosecution of 11 Gazetted officers during 1954. This figure relates to the Special Police Establishment with which the Government of India are concerned.

(b) 9—2 cases are under consideration.

(c) 2—convicted.
1—acquitted.
6—under trial.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any opportunity is given to the officers who are to be prosecuted, to resign and retire before actually they are being prosecuted?

Shri Datar: Such opportunities for retirement can be given only in cases which are not very serious in nature. A previous enquiry or investigation is made, and then there is either departmental proceeding or a prosecution.

INDIA OFFICE RECORDS

***790. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as early as 1947, a Fact-Finding Committee was set up by Government regarding the division of records in the former India Office; and

(b) if so, what are the main points of the report submitted by that Committee?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Is the Government making any efforts to get the records from the India Office?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government is making every effort. The latest news in this connection is this. The Steering Committee of India and Pakistan met on 26th February, 1955 and subsequent days and considered this problem *inter alia*. On the question of the India Office building and its contents, the Committee has decided that this question should be discussed between India and Pakistan at the ministerial level.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: In the meantime, till this question is settled, is the Government aware of the cases of Indian students and other educationists who had been wanting to visit the India Office and find out some important documents relating to the Indian Freedom Movement and that they had been denied facilities?

Dr. M. M. Das: Our information is this, that every facility has been given to students of India so far as this particular Office is concerned, for research.

BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

*792. **Shri B. N. Kureel:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Backward Classes Commission appointed by the Government have been authorised to scrutinise the President's Order, 1950 regarding the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, whether the inclusion or exclusion of the Scheduled Castes in the list will affect the allocation of seats in the Legislatures for the next General Elections?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

श्री बी० एन० कुरील: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हाउस के सामने कब तक आ जाएगी?

श्री दातार : इस महीने के आखीर में।

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether any interim report has been submitted by the Backward Classes Commission and, if so, what are the recommendations they have made?

Shri Datar: They have sent in advance only some recommended lists. The reasons and other material have not been supplied. And Government will take action only after receipt of the final report.

विदेशी व्यक्ति जो कारावास का दण्ड भुगत रहे हैं

*७९३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १८ मार्च, १९५४ को दिए गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आजकल भारत में ऐसे कुल कितने विदेशी व्यक्ति हैं जो कारावास का दण्ड भुगत रहे हैं, और

(ख) वे किन किन देशों के निवासी हैं?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) तथा (ख). समाचार एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं तथा सदन को समर्पित कर दिए जाएंगे।

CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES

*794. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs, have issued certain orders in connection with the confirmation and seniority of displaced Government employees to various Ministries; and

(b) if so, whether these orders have been implemented by the Customs authorities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs have issued no special orders governing the confirmation of displaced Government servants only, but they have issued specific instructions about the manner of the fixation of seniority of displaced Government servants.

(b) Yes, Sir, except in four cases out of 91 due to some technical difficulties. These are under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Gidwani: Will the Government expedite the disposal of those four cases also?

Shri A. C. Guha: Only four cases are remaining out of which in the case of three there was some break of service; either the persons had resigned or absented themselves before joining here. So there was this technical difficulty. In the other case the person is educationally not qualified.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether Government will expedite their disposal.

Shri A. C. Guha: We are trying to expedite as much as possible.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS IN INDIAN EMBASSIES

*796. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on Education Departments attached to Indian Embassies and Missions abroad during the year 1954?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is placed on the Table of House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 43.]

Shri D. C. Sharma: What work is being done by the Education Section of the Indian Embassy at Bonn?

Dr. M. M. Das: Perhaps the hon. Member is aware that we have a large number of students who are studying in West Germany. These employees of our Ministry are looking after their interests.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What particular work is being done by the Education Section of the Indian Commission at Nairobi?

Dr. M. M. Das: This particular Section of our Ministry is looking after the interests of the African students who come to this country for their studies.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is the intention of the Government to start such Education Departments in other Embassies and Missions of India?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is one proposal for setting up such a Section of the Education Department in our High Commissioner's Office in Australia. It is under consideration.

Shri Heda: From the statement I find that the expenditure is decreasing year by year. What is the reason for it? Is the number of students decreasing, or is the quantum of Government aid decreasing?

Dr. M. M. Das: Due to economy, Sir.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Are Government aware of the inadequate attention paid to the students by these educational officers in our Embassies and, if so, what measures are Government taking to remedy this?

Dr. M. M. Das: Our information is just the opposite, Sir.

PRACTICAL TRAINING STIPENDS SCHEME

*798. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Practical Training Stipends Scheme as recommended by the Scientific Manpower Committee has worked satisfactorily;

(b) whether the Scheme has been sanctioned up to 1954-55 only or it will be extended thereafter;

(c) how much amount has been spent thereon so far (year-wise); and

(d) whether the candidates selected under the Scheme have secured employments on completion of their training?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme will be continued in the coming years.

(c) Statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 44].

(d) The required information is not readily available.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the number of Training Centres that are functioning?

Dr. M. M. Das: These are all the industries both under Government and under private bodies. Most of them accommodate these students for training.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many persons were accommodated during these six years and whether all of them have been employed?

Dr. M. M. Das: These stipends are given according to the accommodation that can be provided by the industries.

HISTORICAL RECORDS

*799. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience likely to be caused to research workers by the proposed removal of records from the National Archives to Mount Abu and Bhopal; and

(b) what action, if any, Government propose to take in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to remove any records from the National Archives to Bhopal. A branch office of the National Archives of India has been opened in Bhopal for preservation of certain records which the Government of Bhopal has handed over to the Government of India.

The question of opening a branch of the National Archives at Mount Abu is under consideration.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if it is a fact that some time ago the Minister of Education himself said that he intended to centralise all the records in the National Archives in Delhi, and that was what was demanded by scholars all over?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Minister said that all the records will be centralised? So far as these Bhopal records are concerned, when the former Bhopal Government handed over these records to us it was one of the conditions that the records will not be removed from Bhopal. So this question of removal, so far as Bhopal is concerned, does not arise at all.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government has a scheme of having these records kept in places of historical interest, of much more historical interest than a somewhat recent State like Bhopal, and centres of academic work in different parts of the country?

Dr. M. M. Das: I am not aware of any such scheme on the part of the Central Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister for Education, in the Historical Congress categorically stated that Indian climate is not fit for keeping records and that it was on that account that the National Archives is being air-conditioned. May I know whether, if any records are to be kept in Bhopal or Abu Road, whether any air-conditioned house will be built there?

Dr. M. M. Das: By the use of chemicals, we can counteract the bad influence of our climate and we have been counteracting it in several centres.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MONEY MARKET

*730. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have so far been taken or are proposed to be taken in near future to bring the non-institutional money market into an organisational frame work;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has considered in recent years the question of establishing a link between institutional and non-institutional money markets; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (c). Since 1937 the Reserve Bank has been making repeated attempts to bring the indigenous and non-institutional bankers into the organised framework of banking and remittance facilities have been extended to them. It has not, however, been possible to integrate them into the organised framework because of their reluctance to shed their non-banking activities.

CO-OPERATIVE AND WARE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND

***736. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish the National Co-operative Development Fund and the National Warehousing Development Fund, as recommended by the Committee of Direction; and

(b) if so, what would be the total capital of these two funds?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). The matters are still under consideration in consultation with the interests concerned along with other recommendations of the Committee.

अफीम और गांजा का चोरी छिपे ले जाया जाना

***७३८. श्री विभूति मिश्र:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल और भारत की सीमा, विशेषतया बिहार के पास वाली सीमा से अफीम और गांजा अधिकाधिक मात्रा में चोरी छिपे ले जाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार ने चोरी छिपे माल ले जाये जाने को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) According to the information available with the Government of India, the smuggling of opium from Nepal into India is on a very small almost insignificant, scale. As regards *Ganja* the position on the Indo-Nepalese border was on the whole better in 1954 than in 1953. In regard to the border near Bihar, however, the figures of seizures, although they are by no means conclusive, suggest that the tempo of smuggling was perhaps somewhat higher in 1954 than in the previous year.

(b) Anti-smuggling work in connection with *Ganja* and Opium on that border is being done mainly by the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and they have taken a number of special measures to check the smuggling.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शिक्षा-विज्ञान-सांस्कृतिक संस्था का सम्मेलन

***७३९. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र शिक्षा विज्ञान-संस्कृति संस्था (यूनैस्को) की प्रशासकीय समिति के निर्णय के अनुसार उस संस्था के सम्मेशन के शिए कौन-सा स्थान तथा तिथियां निश्चित की गई हैं,

(ख) इस सम्मेलन पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय किया जाएगा और उसमें से कितना भारत सरकार दंगी और कितना उक्त संस्था दंगी,

(ग) सम्मेलन में किन किन विषयों पर चर्चा होगी, और

(घ) इस सम्मेलन में किन किन देशों को निमंत्रित किया जा रहा है?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): (क) से (घ). आवश्यक जानकारी का विवरण सभा के सामने है [देखिए परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध सं० ४५]

सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए भर्ती

***७४०. डा० राम सुभग सिंह:** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों तथा विभागों के लिए नान-गजेटेड पदों के विज्ञापनों के उत्तर में प्राप्त सभी आवेदनों की पहले छानबीन की जाती है और उसके बाद केवल कुछ प्रार्थी इन्टरव्यू या परीक्षा के लिए बुलाए जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्टरव्यू के कार्ड किस आधार पर दिए जाते हैं?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) तथा (ख). साधारणतः नानगजेटेड पदों की नियुक्त मंत्रालयों में इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज द्वारा होती हैं। मंत्रालयों को रिक्त स्थानों के लिए विज्ञप्ति तब निकालने की छूट होती हैं जब कि इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के पास भेजने के लिए योग्य प्रार्थी नहीं होते हैं या उनके द्वारा भेजे गए प्रार्थी अयोग्य समझे जाते हैं। प्रार्थी के इन्टरव्यू के लिए चुनाव की कोई अंकित कसौटी नहीं हैं। उन प्रार्थियों को, जो विज्ञापन में दी गई योग्यता की पूर्ति नहीं करते हैं या जिनको उनकी जानकारी के आधार पर अयोग्य समझा जाता हैं, या किसी दूसरे कारणवश, इन्टरव्यू के लिए नहीं बुलाया जाता हैं।

H.T.-2 PLANES

***741. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to popularise the H.T.-2 planes in South East Asia?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. have taken the following steps to popularise HT-2 aircraft:—

(a) The aircraft have been participating in the Ceylon Air Rally.

(b) Literature on the aircraft has been circulated to the foreign Airforces, Flying Clubs and Civil Aviation authorities.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been sanctioned for displaying the aircraft in foreign countries.

(d) A demonstration of the aircraft to the South East Asian countries is being organised.

TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

***744. Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the views of U.P. State Government about the proposal to start a Technological University there;

(b) if so, what are their reactions to this proposal; and

(c) whether any proposal to start the University in some other State is also under the consideration of Government?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). Government of Uttar Pradesh have approached the Central Government for financial assistance for the establishment of a Technological University in Kanpur. The matter is under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

P.T.O. CONCESSION

***746. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether Government are going to revive the P.T.O. concession this year to the Government employees visiting the Hill Stations or health-resorts during the summer season?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): There is no such proposal before Government at present.

REHABILITATION OF *Ex*-SERVICEMEN

***747. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 437 on the 30th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste *ex-serviceman* so far rehabilitated by Punjab Government and the nature of employment provided to them; and

(b) the number of *ex-servicemen* who have been provided with free land for cultivation by Government and the number of Scheduled Castes among them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The total number of *ex*-Servicemen who have rehabilitated from the year 1950 to date is as under:

(i)	Government/Private service ...	4127
(ii)	Vocational/Technical Training	79
(iii)	Settled on land colonies ...	475

Of the numbers shown against (i) and (ii) above, it is not possible to state how many belong to the Scheduled Castes. Out of the total number shown against (iii) *i.e.* land colonies however, it can be stated that 104 belong to Scheduled Castes. The land in question was allotted on 20 years' lease on a nominal annual rent of Rs. 5 per ace.

UNITED NATIONS FUND

*748. **Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development has been created; and

(b) if so, its programme and the benefits India will derive from it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir, the proposal is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

PANCHAYAT SYSTEM IN TRIPURA

*749. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 450 on the 28th April 1954, regarding the establishment of Village Panchayats in Tripura and state the present position in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The matter is still under consideration.

SCHEDULED CASTES IN CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

*752. **Shri Ramananda Das:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes in various grades in the Central Secretariat which lapse each year since the promulgation of the Reservation Orders?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be placed before the Table of the House as soon as available.

Ex-SERVICEMEN

*753. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the grievances of *ex*-servicemen, who are not even in the knowledge of their rights and the sources of relief from the various funds; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to publicise this information?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) From time to time the Government receive representations on the individual and collective grievances of *ex*-servicemen, and suitable action is taken on them.

(b) A pamphlet entitled "Information for the guidance of *ex*-servicemen and their families" has already been printed in all important languages and is in the process of distribution to *ex*-servicemen. The English copy of the pamphlet is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* appendix IV, annexure No. 46].

SECONDARY SCHOOL, ANDAMANS

*754. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to affiliate the Secondary School in Andamans to the Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer;

(b) if so, when the affiliation would take effect; and

(c) if not, the causes for the delay?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 1956.

(c) Does not arise.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE ACT

***756. Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules under the Central Reserve Police Act have been framed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what has been the effect of this omission on the terms of employment of the officers and the lower ranks?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

हिन्दी

***७५७. सेठ गोविन्द दास:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सीखने के लिए किस प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): सरकार ने निम्न कदम उठाए हैं :---

(१) जुलाई १९५२ से मुफ्त हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए नई दिल्ली में कक्षाएं खोल दी गई हैं।

(२) हिन्दी कक्षाओं की पढ़ाई की समाप्ति पर यह मंत्रालय हिन्दी प्रबोध परीक्षा का प्रबन्ध करता है। इस परीक्षा में जो विद्यार्थी पहले दूसरे और तीसरे दर्जे पर आते हैं उनके लिए इनाम रखे गए हैं।

(३) 'केन्द्रीय शिक्षण पुस्तकालय (सैंट्रल एजुकेशनल लाइब्रेरी) जिस में बहुत सी हिन्दी की पुस्तकें हैं, उन कर्मचारियों के प्रयोग के लिए खोल दिया गया है जो हिन्दी प्रबोध परीक्षा पास कर लेते हैं।

NATIONAL MILITIA, KASHMIR

***758. Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of arms and ammunition supplied by the Indian Army to the National Militia in Kashmir have been found to be missing at various check-ups since October, 1947;

(b) what steps were taken to recover them; and

(c) how many persons suspected of being involved in the disappearance of these arms were sent up for trial before Courts Martial and with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No. Relatively small quantities of arms and ammunition have been lost since April, 1948, when the Jammu & Kashmir Militia Battalions were first raised.

(b) Courts of Inquiry were held by the military authorities to investigate the losses and the cases were also reported to the civil police immediately the loss was detected.

(c) Four persons were tried by Courts Martial, of whom two were dismissed from service and the other two sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

RECRUITMENT TO THE ARMY

***760. Giani G. S. Musafir:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the physical standard for Army recruits has recently been changed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Yes, but only for recruitment to two Corps *viz.* the Army Ordnance Corps and the Army Medical Corps.

वायु सेना प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

***७६२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में भारतीय वायु सेना के कितने प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र हैं, और

(ख) वे कहां कहां हैं तथा उन में कितने व्यक्तियों को एक साथ प्रशिक्षित किया जा सकता हैं?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) १२.

(ख) शिक्षा केन्द्रों के स्थापन के बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट सभा पटल पर रखा हैं [**देखिए परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध सं० ४७**]। एक साथ वहां से शिक्षा पा सकने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या विस्तार में प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं हैं।

CITIZENS ARMY

***768. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Citizens' Army; and

(b) if so, what will be its set-up and when it is likely to come into being?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Apart from the Territorial Army, there is at present no proposal to establish a fresh citizens' army. It has however been decided to organise a National Volunteer Force, the object of which is to get people interested in national service and inculcate in them a sense of discipline and self-reliance. Since the members of this organisation will not have a liability for military service, it will not be a regular armed force raised for the defence of the country.

(b) Broadly speaking, persons between the ages of 18 and 40 years will be eligible to join the N.V.F. Training will be imparted for 30 days in camps to be set up at suitable places. About 200 camps, each designed to train 500 persons, are to be set up annually for this purpose and about five lakh persons are to be given elementary military training during the next five years. Some camps are expected to be opened in May, 1955.

SINGLE TEACHER SCHOOLS

***771. Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Single Teacher Schools started in Madras State so far; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates appointed as teachers in those schools?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). The questions concern the State Government of Madras.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS CONDUCT RULES

***780. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 337 on the 25th November, 1954 and state whether the Government Servants Conduct Rules for all the employees of the Government of India other than the services under the I.A.S. Rules have since been framed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Yes. A copy of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 1955, is placed on the Table [Placed in the Library *See* No. S-72/55.]

कोयले के निक्षेप

***७८२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:**

(क) क्या यह सच हैं कि भारत में सबसे बड़े कोयले के निक्षेपों का हैदराबाद राज्य में पता लगा हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर किए गए सर्वेक्षण के फलस्वरूप उन निक्षेपों में कितना कोयला होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 48].

YOUTH HOSTELS

***784. Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan of Schemes for building of Youth Hostels has been received; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad:): (a) No.

(b) In view of (a) above the question does not arise.

CANTONMENT BOARD

***787. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion of fixation of grades for various categories of Cantonment Board employees;

(b) whether it is a fact that in certain cases of low-paid staff the grades are even lower than the employees of State Local Boards of the same category; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The pay grades of Cantonment Fund Servants are fixed after taking into consideration the following factors:—

- (i) the nature and volume of the work involved,
- (ii) pay of similar employees working in the neighbouring or nearest Municipality of comparable area, population and/or income, and
- (ii) Financial position of the Cantonment Boards.

(b) and (c). The information will be obtained and placed on the Table of the House.

INDIAN CITIZENS

***788. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 800 on the 11th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether final orders have been passed cancelling the notices served on certain residents of Andamans directing them to procure Pakistani passports; and

(b) if not, the causes for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No. The cases of some 73 Muslims of the Andamans, whose claim for Indian Citizenship is doubtful, are still under consideration. Pending decision on their cases, the Chief Commissioner, Andamans has been instructed not to force any of these persons to return to Pakistan or obtain Pakistani passports.

मुद्रण स्कूल, इलाहाबाद

***७८९. श्री एस० एन० दास :** क्या **शिक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने इलाहाबाद में मुद्रण का उत्तर क्षेत्रीय स्कूल स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार के स्कूल अन्य स्थानों में भी खोलने का निश्चय किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वे कहां कहां पर खोले जाने वाले हैं?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): (क) से (घ). जो जानकारी मांगी गई है उसका विवरण सदन

के सामने हैं [देखिए परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध सं० ४६].

FORMATION OF A WOMEN'S CORPS

***791. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether Government would consider the formation of a Women's Corps under the present set-up of the Indian Land Army and thus open a way for recruitment of women to the Indian Army?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): At present women are eligible for recruitment to Military Nursing and Medical Services of the Indian Army only. They are also employed in a civilian capacity in some Establishments. Government is not considering any proposal to make women eligible for recruitment to the Regular India Army.

PLURAL MARRIAGES

***795. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 267 on the 22nd November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any cases of plural marriage of Government servants have since come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the officers concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No case of plural marriage in contravention of the Government orders on this subject recently promulgated has so far come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

CANTONMENT BOARD, AMBALA

***797. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the factory premises of the Cantonment Board, Ambala, such as the Water Works, etc. are registered under the Factories Act, 1948;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the provisions of the said Act have not been enforced there so far; and

(c) the main reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes. The Cantonment Board, Water Works are the only Factory Premises in charge of the Cantonment Board, Ambala.

(b) The provisions of the said Act have already been enforced to the premises in question except that the full weekly rest is not allowed to the engine drivers.

(c) It has not been possible for the Cantonment Board to allow weekly rest to this staff so far due to financial difficulties. However, the matter is being looked into and an increase in the number of engine drivers with a view to enabling them to enjoy the weekly rest is under consideration.

INDIAN NURSES

***800. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of Indian nurses attached to the three wings of the Defence Services of India?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): 562 Indian nurses are attached to Hospitals in the three wings of the Defence Services.

TEACHERS IN WEST BENGAL

206. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special cadre teachers appointed in one-teacher school and the number appointed in other schools in West Bengal under the scheme to provide employment for the educated unemployed persons; and

(b) whether the Government of India will have any responsibility towards such teachers or the maintenance of such schools beyond three years as originally envisaged?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) 2,154 teachers schools appointed in one-teacher schools and 11,346 teachers in other schools.

(b) No.

AMBALA CANTONMENT BOARD

207. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of filth cartsmen and other personnel retrenched as a result of the introduction of filth lorries system by the Ambala cantonment Board;

(b) whether it was decided by the said Board that preference would be given to these retrenched employees in future appointments;

(c) if so, how many of them have since been absorbed; and

(d) the number of new appointments of outsiders other than those retrenched employees and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 27 filth cart drivers were retrenched.

(b) Yes.

(c) Out of the 27 drivers retrenched, 18 have already been absorbed as Lorry Beldars and the rest will be absorbed as soon as vacancies occur.

(d) No new appointments have been made from outsiders.

OIL AND MINERAL DEPOSITS IN ASSAM

208. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas in Assam where rich petroleum and other mineral oil fields have been discovered recently; and

(b) what agency is in charge of exploring such resources and on what terms?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement giving the desired information is attached. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 50].

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

209. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which Central Government employees under different Ministries and departments were suspended, discharged and dismissed on various grounds during 1954;

(b) the number of such employees who have submitted appeals to the President for reinstatement;

(c) the number of those who were thus re-appointed;

(d) the number of discharged or dismissed officers who went to the courts for redress of their grievances; and

(e) the number of cases in which the discharged and dismissed employees were ordered to be reinstated giving separate figures of those who were reinstated with retrospective effect?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (e). The information is not readily available and its collection would involve an undue amount of time and labour.

MILITARY DAIRY FARMS

210. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the average rate per lb. of milk and milk produce sold by the Military Dairy Farms to customers other than the military during the latest year for which figures are available and how it compares with the same sold by the central dairy of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The Military Dairy Farms sell milk and milk produce to Service personnel and civilian Government servants paid from Defence Services Estimates only and not to the general public. The average rates of produce sold by the Military Dairy Farms and the Central Dairy of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the year 1953-54 are as follows:—

	Military Dairy Farms	Central Dairy Farms
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Milk	0-5-10 per lb.	0-5-0 per lb.
(b) Butter	3-0-3 per lb.	3-4-0 per lb.
(c) Cream	3-0-3 per lb.	2-4-0 per lb.

ERADICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY

211. **Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the several schemes for eradication of untouchability in brief, if any, submitted by the Mysore State so far; and

(b) what is the total amount sanctioned by the Centre so far for this purpose and how much of it has been spent and how much has been allowed to lapse?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 51].

Per Capita INCOME

212. **Shri Ram Shankar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the *per capita* income in the country in the years 1951-52, 1952-53, and 1953-54?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): The estimated *per capita* income for these years is given below:—

Year	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
	Rupees	Rupees
1951-52	274·5	251·7
1952-53	267·4	258·1
1953-54	283·9	266·5

The figures for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 are provisional.

SHIFTING OF U. P. AREA COMMAND

213. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 179 on the 24th February, 1955 and state whether the U.P. Area Command has been shifted from Lucknow consequent on the move of the Eastern Command Headquarters from Ranchi?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The move of H.Q. U.P. Area from Lucknow to Bareilly was completed on 10th January, 1955.

ARMS LICENCES

214. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who possessed licences for arms in PEPSU before its formation; and

(b) the number of persons possessing arms licences there at present?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 9,394.

(b) 10,550 (this includes 2,678 licences for M. L. guns issued for the protection of crops).

OPIUM

215. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of opium consumed in India so far during 1954-55; and

(b) the total revenue received by exporting opium to foreign markets during the same period for the manufacture of medicines?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) It is not feasible to give figures of actual consumption of opium during any particular period. The only licit source of supply of opium is the factories of the Government of India. A quantity amounting to 1,634 maunds and 39 seers of opium was supplied by these factories to the State Governments during the first nine months of 1954-55 for internal distribution. In addition a small quantity of medicinal opium is also supplied by these factories to chemists etc. direct. The actual quantity so far supplied during the current year is not readily available, but on the basis of the normal offtake, the figure is of the order of about 50 maunds per annum.

(b) The gross revenue realised by the export of opium to foreign countries up to 31st December, 1954 was Rs. 1,37,91,419.

बैंक

२१६. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत में अनुसूचित अननुसूचित तथा लाइसैंस प्राप्त बैंक कितने हैं, और

(ख) कितने बैंकों के लाइसैंस गत वर्ष जब्त किए गए?

राजस्व और रक्षा-व्यय मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० गुहा): (क) १५ फरवरी १९५५ को

(१) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, १९३४ की अनुसूची में ८८ बैंक सम्मिलित थे (जिनमें से १६ बैंकों की रजिस्ट्री भारत से बाहर हुई थी);

(२) भारत में ६०५ अननुसूचित बैंक थे (जिनमें पश्चिमी बंगाल की ऋणदात्री कम्पनियां भारतीय कम्पनी अधिनियम, १९१३ की धारा २४७ के अधीन, संयुक्त पूंजीवाली कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार जिन बैंकों के नाम रजिस्टर से काट रहे हैं वे बैंक, जो बैंक कारबार न करने वाली कम्पनियों के वर्ग में सम्मिलित होने की कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, और वे बैंक जिनका पता नहीं हैं पर जिनके नाम रिजर्व बैंक के कागज-पत्रों में अब भी लिखे हुए हैं, सम्मिलित हैं), और

(३) २५ ऐसे बैंक थे जिन्हें बैंकिंग कम्पनी अधिनियम, १९४९ की धारा २२ के अधीन लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं और इनमें २१ अनुसूचित बैंक और ४ अननुसूचित बैंक थे।

(ख) बैंकिंग कम्पनी अधिनियम, १९४९ के प्रारम्भ से पहले, बैंक-कारबार करनेवाली कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता था और इस कारण किसी बैंक के पास लाइसेंस नहीं होता था। इसलिए लाइसेंसों की जब्ती का प्रश्न ही नहीं उपस्थित हुआ। माननीय सदस्य संभवतः यह जानना चाहते हैं कि १९५४ में कितने बैंकों को लाइसेंस देने से इन्कार किया गया। १९५४ में ११ बैंकों को लाइसेंस देने से इनकार किया गया जिनमें एक अनुसूचित बैंक था। इसके अतिरिक्त एक अन्य अनुसूचित (विदेशी) बैंक को १९५२ में दिया गया लाइसेंस १९५४ में रद्द कर दिया गया, क्योंकि इस बैंक का कारबार एक अन्य विदेशी बैंक ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया था।

ANDHRA STATE SECRETARIAT FILES

217. **Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governor of Andhra Statet berant certain files of the Secretariat recently outside the Andhra State and made a demonstration of the same; and

(b) if so, what was the nature of the files so burnt and what was the occasion for this?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) A draft of Village Development Plan prepared by the office and condemned by the Governor was found unnecessarily blocking space on the table of a subordinate when the Governor casually inspected that section after a conference in December, 1954 and the Governor thought that it could be destroyed instead of copies of the condemned document littering the tables of Officers and, instead of leaving it to subordinate staff to do this leisurely, asked an attendant to burn it immediately.

DEFENCE PERSONNEL

218. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Defence personnel punished by Courts-Martial during 1954;

(b) the number of Defence personnel prosecuted in civil courts of law during the same period; and

(c) the number of appeals instituted by them and the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The number of Defence Services personnel punished by Courts-Martial during 1954 is as follows:—

	Officers	Others	Total
Army	13	1088	1101
Navy	3	2	5
Air Force	9	18	27

(b) The number of Defence Services personnel prosecuted in civil courts during 1954 is as follows:—

	Officers	Others	Total
Army	11	320	331
Navy	Nil	10	10
Air Force	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c)

(i) Appeals made against decisions of Courts-Martial.

Army

	No. of Appeals	Results of the Appeals
Officers	2	1 appeal was allowed and 1 is still under consideration.
Others	90	2 appeals were allowed, in one case the dismissal was remitted, in 14 cases the sentence of rigorous imprisonment was reduced to the period of imprisonment already undergone, 50 appeals were rejected and 23 are still under consideration.

Navy

Officers	2	One appeal was partly allowed and the other is still under consideration.
Others	Nil	

Air Force

Officers	2	One appeal was allowed and the other was rejected.
Others	1	Still under consideration.

(ii) Appeals made against judgements of Civil Courts.

Army

	No. of Appeals	Results of the Appeals
Officers	4	In 2 cases the accused were acquitted and in the other two, the sentence was reduced.
Others	9	Two appeals were dismissed, in another two cases the sentence was reduced and five appeals are still pending in the Courts.

Navy and Air Force—Nil.

CUSTOMS

219. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of revision petitions filed with the Central Board of Revenue against the orders of the Collectors of Customs during the years of 1952, 1953 and 1954 separately;

(b) the number which was decided finally during each of these years; and

(c) the average period taken in deciding each petition?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Presumably the hon. member is referring to appeals to the Central Board of Revenue under section 188 of the Sea Customs Act and to revision Applications to the Government of India under section 191 *ibid*. The total number of such cases registered during the period in question is as follows:—

1952	2208
1953	2193
1954	2096

(b) Out of the cases registered in 1952, 1115 were disposed of in 1952, 766 in 1953 and 243 in 1954.

Out of the cases registered in 1953, 799 were disposed of in 1953 and 1097 in 1954.

Out of the cases registered in 1954, 879 were disposed of in that year.

(c) 18% of the cases in less than 3 Months.

25% of the cases between 3—6 Months.

21% of the cases between 6—9 Months.

14% of the cases between 9—12 Months.

22% of the cases more than 12 Months.

SECTION OFFICERS IN CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

220. Shri Achuthan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission and the Special Recruitment Board had graded and approved 239 officers as "fit for trial" as Section Officers in the Central Secretariat and that Government had accepted the recommendations of the U.P.S.C.;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that out of these 239 officers, about 75 of them have been asked to sit for a competitive examination to make themselves eligible for appointment to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Section Officers; and

(c) if so, the grounds on which these 75 approved officers who were nominated to the posts of Section Officers by Government in 1952 and who are holding such posts since then, have been asked to take the test?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Central Secretariat Service Scheme provided for gradings by the Union Public Service Commission in respect of appointments to Grades I—III of the Service at its initial constitution. Appointments to Grade III were accordingly made at the initial constitution from the Union Public Service Commission graded lists. In respect of the Regular Temporary Establishment of Grade III also at its initial constitution, officers declared as fit for trial as Assistant Superintendents by the Union Public Service Commission as also certain other categories of officers were appointed to it in consultation with the Commission.

The Central Secretariat Service Scheme prescribed a separate procedure for future appointments to Grade III. Detailed instructions wihin the framework of the Scheme were later drawn up in consultation with the Commission. In accordance with these instructions, future promotion to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Grade III is made either on the results of a departmental competitive examination held by the Commission or on the basis of seniority in the grade of Assistant subject to rejection of the unfit. It is, therefore, not proposed to appoint officers to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Grade III hereafter on the basis of their grading by the Union Public Service Commission, but it has been provided that all such officers who have been graded as fit for trial as Assistant Superintendent by the Commission will be allowed to sit for the Commission's departmental examination, irrespective of whether they satisfy the conditions of eligibility prescribed for the Examination.

SULPHUR SPRINGS IN BIHAR

221. **Shri Ramchandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the existence of sulphur springs in two places in the Hazaribagh District of **Bihar**; and

(b) if so, whether the possibility of developing and utilising those waters for medicinal purposes has been examined?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 52].

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

222. **Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public schools under the Union Government;

(b) the names of the States in which they are situated; and

(c) the number of Basic High Schools or Basic Higher Secondary Schools maintained by the Central Government?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Nil

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

11th March, 1955

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOLUME I, 1955

(21st February to 12th March, 1955)

सत्यमेव जयते

Preservation ... 16/6/89
Fumigated
On 6.10.83
Parliament Library

NINTH SESSION, 1955

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1—15)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

(Vol. 1, Nos. 1—15—21st February to 12th March, 1955)

No. 1—Monday, 21st February, 1955—

Columns.

Member sworn. . . . 1
President's Address. . . . 1—15
Deaths of Sarvashri Borkar, Jamnadas Mehta, Salve and Sarda. . 15-16
Motion for adjournment—
Elections in Andhra . 16-17
Papers laid on the Table—
Statement showing Bills passed during the Eighth Session and assented to by the President. . . . 17
Notifications under Indian Aircraft Act. . . . 17-18
Reports of Tariff Commission on Cotton Textile Machinery, Caustic Soda and Bleaching Powder, Automobile Sparking plug, Stearic Acid and Oleic Acid, Oil Pressure Lamps and Dyestuff Industries and Government Resolutions and Notifications thereon. . . . 18—20
Notifications under Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act. . 20
Notifications under Central Excises and Salt Act. . . . 20
Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1955. . . . 21
Report of Tariff Commission on Automobile Hand Tyre Inflator Industry and Government Resolution and Notification thereon. . . . 21
Notifications under Indian Tariff Act. . . . 21-22
Resignation of Shri Harekrushna Mahtab. . . . 22

No. 2—Tuesday, 22nd February, 1955.—

Motion for Adjournment—
Elections in Andhra. . 23—31
Papers laid on the Table—
Madras essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Andhra Amendment Act 32
Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules. . . . 32
Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules. . . . 32
Report of the Press Commission, Parts II and III. . . . 32
Railway Budget for 1955-56—Presented. . . . 33—65
University Grants Commission Bill—
Motion to refer to Joint Committee—Not concluded. . 65—144
Dr. M. M. Das . . . . 65—72
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy . . . . 73—79
Shrimati Jayashri . . . . 80—83
Shri V. G. Deshpande . . . . 83—90
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty . . . . 90—102
Shri N. M. Lingam . . . . 102—105
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury . . . . 105—108
Shri Nand Lal Sharma . . . . 108—16
Kumari Annie Mascarene . . . . 116—20
Shri S. N. Das . . . . 120—33
Shri S. S. More . . . . 133—44

No. 3—Wednesday, 23rd February, 1955—

Columns.

Papers Laid on the Table—

  Statements showing action taken by Government on assurances, promises and undertakigs. . . . 145—147

Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1954-55—Presented . . . 147

Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—Twentieth Report—Presented . . . 147

Panel of Chairmen. . . . 147

Motion on Address by the President—Not concluded. . . . 147—274

No. 4—Thursday, 24th February, 1955—

Papers Laid on the Table—

  Delimitation Commission Final Orders Nos. 20, 21 and 22. . . . 275

  Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Employees' State Insurance Corporation, 1952-53. . . . 276

Estimates Committee—

  Twelfth Report—Presented. . . . 276

Statement *re*: Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. . 276—78

Business of the House—

  Allocation of Time Order. . . . 278-82

Motion on Address by the President—

  Not concluded. . . . 282—296

No. 5—Friday, 25th February, 1955—

Deaths of Sarvashri R. V. Thomas and E. John Philipose. . . 297-98

Papers laid on the Table—

  Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation, 1955-56. . . . 398

  Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd. for the period 1-4-53 to 31-7-54. . . . 398

  Text of Agreement with U.S.S.R. for the establishment of an iron and steel works in India . . . 398

Correction of answers to supplementary question on Starred Question No. 677. . 399

Business of the House. . . . 399-400

Motion on Address by the President—Adopted. . . . 400—37, 506—34

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Twentieth Report—Adopted 437-38

Resolution *re*: Department of Welfare for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Negatived. . . . 438—68

Resolution *re*: Corporation for Broadcasting—Not concluded. . . . 468—506

No. 6—Monday, 28th February, 1955—

Messages from the Rajya Sabha . . . 535-36

Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill—Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha. 536

Insurance (Amendment) Bill—Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha . 536

Columns.

Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill—Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha. 536

University Grants Commission Bill—Referred to Joint Committee. . 536—601
- Shri S. S. More . . . . 537—47
- Shri M. D. Joshi . . . . 547—54
- Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani . . . . . 554—64
- Shri Barrow . . . . 565—69
- Dr. Krishnaswami . . . . 569—76
- Babu Ramnarayan Singh . . . 576—80
- Shri N. B. Chowdhury . 580—85
- Dr. M. M. Das. . . 585—600

Drugs (Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended—

- Motion to consider . . . . 601—25
  - Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. . . . . 601—05, 621—25
  - Shri Gidwani . . . . 606—08
  - Shri V. B. Gandhi . . . . 608—12
  - Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah . . . . 612—13
  - Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury . . . . . . 613—17
  - Dr. Rama Rao . . . . 617—20
  - Shri Dhulekar . . . . 620—21
- Clauses 1 to 17 . . . . 625—34
- Motion to pass . . . . 634—37
  - Shri Kasliwal . . . . 634—36
  - Sardar A. S. Saigal . . . . 636—37

Dentists (Amendment) Bill—Passed as amended—

- Motion to consider . . . . 637—39
  - Rajkumari Amrit Kaur . . . . . 637—38
- Clauses 1 to 17 639

Resolution *re* : enhancement of export duty on tea—Adopted . . . . . 639—42

Resolutions *re* : export duty on groundnuts, groundnut oil cake, de-oiled groundnut meal and decorticated cotton seed oil cake etc.—Not concluded. . . . 642—47

General Budget for 1955-56—Presented . . . . 647—86

Finance Bill—Introduced. 686

No. 7—Tuesday, 1st March, 1955 —

Election to Committee—

- Central Advisory Committee of the National Cadet Corps. . . . . 687—88

Resolutions *re*: Export Duty on groundnuts, groundnut oil cake, de-oiled groundnu. meal and decorticated cotton seed oil cake etc.—Adopted. . . . . 688—723

Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1954-55. . . . . 723—98

Appropriation Bill—Introduced and passed. . . . . 798—99

Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment—
- Bill—Motion to consider—Not concluded. . 800—14
  - Shri Karmarkar. . . . . . . 800—12
  - Shri U.M. Trivedi. . . . . . 812—14

No. 8—Wednesday, 2nd March, 1955—

Papers laid on the Table—

- Statements showing action taken by Government on assurances etc. . 815—16

Message from the President. 816

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— *Columns*
  Twenty-first Report—Presented. . . 816
Essential Commodities Bill—Introduced. . 816-17
Railway Budget for 1955-56—
  General Discussion—Not concluded. . 817—930

No. 9—Thursday, 3rd March, 1955—

Railway Budget for 1955-56—
  General Discussion—Not concluded. . 931—1046; 1047—50
Message from the Rajya Sabha. . . . . 1047—50
Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Bill—Laid on the Table, as passed by the Rajya Saha. 1046

No. 10—Friday, 4th March, 1955—

Papers Laid on the Table—
  Delimitation Commission Final Order No. 23. 1051
  Notification under Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act. 1051
Release of Member from detention 1052
Railway Budget for 1955-56—
  General Discussion—Concluded. . . . . . 1052—1106
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—Railways . . 1106—1113, 1172—76 172—76
  Demand No. 1—Railway Board. . . . . . 1107—1113, 1172—76
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
  Nineteenth Report—Adopted . . . . 1113—16
  Twenty-first Report—Adopted. 1116-17
Mines (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections 33 and 51*)—Introduced. . . 1117
Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill (*Insertion of new Chapter VAA*)—Introduced 1117
Prevention of Free, Forced or Compulsory Labour Bill—Withdrawn. . . . 1117—38
    Shri R. K. Chaudhuri . . . . 1118—20
    Shri Biren Dutt . . . . 1120—25
    Shri Hem Raj . . . . 1125—28
    Dr. Satyawadi. . . . . 1128—30
    Shri Khandubhai Desai . . . . 1130—33
    Shri D. C. Sharma . . . . 1133—37

Women's and Children's Institutions Licensing Bill—
  Motion to consider—Adjourned . . . . 1138—49
    Shrimati Jayashri . . . . 1138—43
    Shri Pataskar . . . . 1143—49

Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill (*Insertion of new section 15A*)—
  Motion to consider—Not concluded. . . . . 1149—71
    Shri Nambiar . . . . 1149—63
    Shri Venkataraman . . . . 1163—70
    Shri T. B. Vittal Rao 1170-71

No. 11—Saturday, 5th March, 1955—

	Columns
Calling attention to matter of urgent Public importance —	
Canal Waters Dispute between India and Pakistan	1177—79
Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill—Passed—	
Motion to consider	1179
Shri N. C. Chatterjee	1179—87
Shri Pataskar	1187—91
Shri S. S. More	1191—1202
Shri V. B. Gandhi	1202—05
Shri A. M. Thomas	1205—10
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy	1210—16
Shri N. M. Lingam	1216—19
Shri V. P. Nayar	1219—30
Shri Tulsidas	1230—34
Shri Jhunjhunwala	1234—39
Shri Bansal	1239—44
Shri Heda	1244—49
Shri R. K. Chaudhuri	1249—52
Shri Achuthan	1252—57
Shri Bogawat	1257—59
Shri Karmarkar	1259
Clauses 1 to 5	1281
Motion to pass	1282—87
Shri Kamarkar	1282, 1285—87
Shri V. P. Nayar	1282—84
Shri Sarangadhar Dass	1284-85
Essential Commodities Bill—	
Referred to Select Committee—	
Motions to consider and to refer to Select Committee	1287—1303, 1305—07, 1307—09
Shri Karmarkar	1287, 1289—93
Shri Venkataraman	1288
Shri D. N. Tiwary	1293—98
Shri S. C. Samanta	1298—1300
Shri Raghavachari	1301—03
Shri Kazmi	1305—07
Shri Ramachandra Reddi	1307-08
Shri Alagesan	1308
Business of the House.	1303-04, 1307
Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Bill—	
Motion to consider—Not concluded.	1309—20
Shri Alagesan	1309 10
Shri Nambiar.	1310— 0

No. 12—Monday, 7th March, 1955—

President's assent to Bill	1321
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-Second Report—Presented.	1322

Columns.

Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1954-55—Railways—Presented . 1322
Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1954-55—Andhra—Presented. . 1322
Andhra Budget for 1955-56—Presented. 1322-23

Demands for Grants for 1955-56—Railways—

Demand No. 1—Railway Board . . 1323—1454

No. 13—Thursday, 10th March, 1955—

Paper laid on the Table—

Letters exchanged between Governments of India and U.K. on transfer of liability in regard to payment of sterling pensions. 1455

Election to Committee—

Central Advisory Committee of the National Cadet Corps 1455
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—Railways . . . . . . 1456—1603
Demand No. 3—Miscellaneous Expenditure . . . . . . 1555—99
Demand No. 4—Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration . . . 1464—1600
Demand No. 5—Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance . 1464—1600
Demand No. 6—Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff . . . 1465—1600
Demand No. 7—Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) . . . 1602
Demand No. 8—Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and fuel. 1602
Demand No. 9—Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses . 1465—1600
Demand No. 9 A—Ordinary Working Expenses—Labour Welfare. . 1465—1600
Demand No. 10—Payments to Worked Lines and Others . . . . 1555—1600
Demand No. 11—Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund 1602
Demand No. 12A—Open Line Works—(Revenue)—Labour Welfare . 1465—1601
Demand No. 12B—Open Line Works—(Revenue)—Other than Labour Welfare 1555—1601
Demand No. 14—Appropriation to Revenue Reserve Fund 1603
Demand No. 15—Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund . . . . 1465—1601
Demand No. 16—Open Line Works—Additions . . . . . . 1555—1601
Demand No. 17—Open Line Works—Replacements. 1603
Demand No. 18—Open Line Works—Development Fund. . . . 1465—1601
Demand No. 19—Capital Outlay on Vizagapatam Port 1603
Demand No. 20—Dividend payable to General Revenues. 1603
Appropriation (Railways) Bill—Introduced and passed. 1603-04
Demands for Grants on account for 1955-56 . . . . 1605—32
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill—Introduced and passed. 1632-33

Working Journalists(Industrial Disputes) Bill—Passed—

Motion to consider . . . . 1633—62
Dr. Keskar . . . . 1633-34, 1657—62
Shri H. N. Mukerjee . . . . . 1636—40
Shri N. C. Chatterjee . . . 1640—43
Shri Venkataraman . . . . 1643—48
Shri M. C. Gurupadaswamy . . 1648—52
Shrimati Khongmen 1652-53
Shri D. C. Sharma . . . . 1653—57
Clauses 1 to 3 . . . . 1662—66
Motion to pass 1666
Dr. Keskar . . . 1666

Columns.

No. 14—Friday, 11th March, 1955—

Correction of Answer to Starred Question . 1667

Business of the House—

Andhra Budget. . . . . 1667—70
Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1954-55 and Demands for Grants on Account, 1955-56—Andhra. . . . . 1671—1744
Andhra Appropriation Bill—Indroduced and Passed. 1744-45
Andhra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill—Introduced and Passed . . . 1745-46
Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1954-55—Railways. . . . . . . 1746—48
Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill—Introduced and Passed 1748-49

Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Bill—

Motions to consider and to refer to Select Committee—Not concluded. 1749—56
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava . . . . . . 1750—56

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Twenty-second Report—Adopted 1756
Resolution *re*: Corporation for Broadcasting—Negatived. . . . . . 1757—66
Resolution *re*: separation of Posts and Telegraphs Finance—Withdrawn. . 1766—1805
Resolution *re*: Collective Bargaining by Workers—Not concluded. . . 1805—18

No. 15—Saturday, 12th March, 1955—

Papers laid on the Table—

Statement of cases in which lowest tenders were not accepted by I. S. D., London, during the half year ended the 31st December, 1954. 1819
Statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings. 1819-20

Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Bill—

Referred to Select Committee.

Motions to consider and to refer to Select Committee . . . . 1821—57
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava . . . . . . 1821—34
Shri Raghavachari . . . . 1834—37
Shri Sinhasan Singh . . . . 1837—39
Shri R. K. Chaudhuri . . . . 1839—41
Shri Barman 1841-42
Shri Mulchand Dube 1842-43
Shri S. C. Samanta 1843-44
Sardar Hukam Singh . . . . 1844—46
Shri B. N. Misra 1846-47
Shri M. D. Joshi 1847-48
Shri Alagesan . . . . 1848—57

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Bill—Passed, as amended—

Motions to consider and to refer to Select Committee. . . . . . . 1857—1914
Shri A. C. Guha . . . . 1857—61, 1908—14
Shri Bansal . . . . 1862—68
Shri Dabhi . . . . 1869—73
Shri S. C. Samanta 1873-74
Shri Dhulekar . . . . 1874—77
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava . . . . 1877—88
Dr. Rama Rao . . . . 1889—91
Shri N. Rachiah . . . . 1891—93
Shri Sinhasan Singh . . . . 1893—1897

Columns.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma . . . 1897—1900
Shri C. R. Iyyunni . . . 1900—03
Shri N. M. Lingam . . . 1903—08
Clauses 1 to 21 and the Schedule . . . 1915—22
Motion to pass 1922-23
Shri A. C. Guha 1922-23
Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill—Not concluded—
Motion to consider . . . . 1923—28, 1929—40
Shri A. C. Guha . . . . 1923—28
Shri C. C. Shah . . . . 1929—35
Shri H. N. Mukerjee . . . . 1935—39
Statement *re*: Incident during Prime Minister's visit to Nagpur . . 1928-29

25378
Dated 09.12.2014

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Friday, 11th March, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

12 NOON.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): With your permission, Sir, I wish to make a correction to the reply that I gave to one of the supplementary questions arising out of starred question No. 1290 asked by Shri Morarka on the 16th December, 1954.

To his question whether Government had considered it desirable to make use of the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission for the purpose of guiding the National Sample Survey, I replied in the affirmative.

The correct position, however, is that the National Sample Survey is a governmental activity with which the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission has no connection. My reply to the question would therefore be in the negative.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

ANDHRA BUDGET

Mr. Speaker: We have now to take the Supplementary Demands for Grants, Andhra State and the Appropriation Bill—that would follow—and also the Vote on Account of the Andhra Budget. No time seems to have been allotted for this.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Not so far.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what time will be required by hon. Members. I believe that there will not be much scope now for further discussion in view of the elections in Andhra.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission? The Supplementary Demands seem to be rather important for our purpose today, because the Vote on Account is only a nominal business, which will be taken over by the Andhra Legislature in the next few days. These Supplementary Demands are in respect of the regime of the Governor under the Presidential Order. I think you may give some time to hon. Members to express their views on them.

Mr. Speaker: How much? Half an hour?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I think two hours should be given.

Shri Raghavachari: (Penukonda): My hon. friend pressed only the Supplementary Demands. My submission is that even in respect of the General Budget that is now placed before this House, much of the purpose is taken away because a responsible Government will come into existence there in Andhra very soon. Nevertheless, as the whole Budget is placed before the House—it ought to be placed before the House—it would be proper if we are given at least two hours for discussion.

Even the incoming Government might welcome a discussion here as to

[Shri Raghavachari]

how their Budget and their administration is regarded by other sections of the country. Therefore it would be helpful if you could allot two hours for the General Budget.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): There are several subjects which are concerned with the Central Government as well as the Andhra Government. We should very much like to represent the Andhra view point before the Central Government and we should have a chance.

Mr. Speaker: That would be on a different occasion: not in respect of the Budget for the Andhra State. I appreciate the point about the Supplementary Demands and I think these may be discussed. So far as Vote on Account is concerned, it need not take a long time. After all, we are following a sort of a convention that Vote on Account is just a device for the purpose of giving more time for discussing the Budget.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a further submission? If it is at all possible from the procedural point of view, both the Supplementary Demands and the General Budget could be discussed together. That would be very helpful because, this Parliament, which has held the baby, so to speak, for four months may, in passing it on to the Andhra Legislature, still give some directives.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there could be any objection to that. Then, it will be two hours for both.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri. B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Can it not be increased by half an hour?

Mr. Speaker: I should have thought that the Supplementary Demands did not require more than at the most one hour. The other thing was merely a formal business. I have extended the time by 100 per cent.

Shri Raghavachari: As regards the other observation that you were pleased to make that the Vote on Account is simply a device for giving more time for discussion of the General Budget, I think you will appreciate that this House is not going to discuss it at all. Time is the essence of the matter. The general discussion will be in the Assembly there. Therefore, I think two hours may be allotted for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker: It is true some discussion has to take place, or Members may like to have it discussed. The chief point is that the Budget for the coming year being pricipally a matter for the Andhra State, any discussion here will practically be of no use. That is what I feel. It is for the Andhra Legislature to discuss it fully. They are going to do it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I think a general discussion on both subjects will serve the purpose.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I said. That would be immediately helpful. Looking to the time at our disposal and the pressure of business, I think all legitimate demands will be met by allotting two hours for the discussion of both. The question will be, if the Supplementary Demands are discussed for a long time, the general discussion will be curtailed to that extent.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: There is no compartmentalism like that: both will be discussed together.

Mr. Speaker: That is right.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): After the discussion is over, both the Appropriation Bills and Vote on Account will be taken up at the same time.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. There are also Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Railways. For that also no time has been fixed. Will half an hour do?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The next half hour.

Mr. Speaker: Whether we take it in the next half an hour or thereafter, is not very material. Only half an hour is to be allotted for that.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1954-55 AND DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1955-56—ANDHRA

Mr. Speaker: I place before the House all the Demands in respect of the Supplementary Demands for Andhra, 1954-55 and Vote on Account for Andhra for the year 1955-56.

DEMAND No. I—LAND REVENUE

Mr. Speaker Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND No. IV—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,27,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'General Sales Tax and other taxes and duties'."

DEMAND No. VIII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,22,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. IX—HEAD OF STATE MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff'."

DEMAND No. X—STATE LEGISLATURE AND ELECTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,64,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'State Legislature and Elections'."

DEMAND No. XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,48,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

---

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

DEMAND No. XIII—JAILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,36,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XVI—MEDICAL

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XIX—VETERINARY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 92,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND No. XXII—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,58,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and Other Backward classes'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Labour including Factories'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Works— Works'."

DEMAND No. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,03,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Works—Grants-in aid'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,41,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND HOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,43,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Payment of compensation to land holders on the abolition of the Zamindari system'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV A—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Improvements to Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV B—AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,26,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Agricultural Improvements and Research'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,79,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,26,62,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

[Mr. Speaker]

ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

DEMAND NO. XL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,63,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

DEMAND NO. I—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Land Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO. II—EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Excise Department'."

DEMAND NO. III—STAMPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. IV—FOREST DEPARTMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Forest Department'."

DEMAND NO. V—REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Registration Department'."

DEMAND NO. VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Motor Vehicles Acts Administration'."

DEMAND NO. VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES—ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties—Administration'."

DEMAND NO. VIII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATE, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Heads of State, Ministers and Head quarters Staff'."

DEMAND NO. X—STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. XIII—JAILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. XIV—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. XV—EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. XVI—MEDICAL

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XVIII—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. XIX—VETERINARY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND No. XX—CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. XXI—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. XXII—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, CASTES, ETC.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes, etc'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Labour including Factories'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Civil Works— Works'."

DEMAND No. XV—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant'."

DEMAND No. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in resepct of 'Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. XXVIII—FAMINE

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND No. XXIX—PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. XXX—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Community Development Projects'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

[Mr. Speaker]

ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Compensation to Zamindars'."

Demand No. XXXIV—Capital Outlay on Irrigation

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Irrigation'."

Demand No. XXXV—Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health'."

Demand No. XXXVI—Capital Outlay on schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

Demand No. XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

Demand No. XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Civil Works

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

Demand No. XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, ters and Head quarters Staff'."
tricity Schemes'."

Demand No. XL—Commuted Value of Pensions

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

Demand No. XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

DEMAND No. XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: (Visakhapatnam): On 15th November last, the President promulgated an order taking over the administration of the Andhra State. It is hardly four months since the normal parliamentary machinery in the Andhra State has ceased to exist. The House will recall that in the last session, I had the privilege of moving an amendment to the appropriate Bill, asking for the constitution of a Parliamentary Committee to supervise the action of the Governor who was to administer the Andhra State under the Presidential Order. I am glad that at least two meetings were held by this Committee.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I was recalling a Bill passed by this hon. House last year, to which I moved an amendment which was accepted by the predecessor of my hon. friend Pandit G. B. Pant, that a Parliamentary Committee should be there to supervise and assist the Governor in the administration of the State. I was recalling just now that at least two meetings were held of this Committee, and that certain pieces of legislation relating to the administration under the Presidential Order have been submitted to it, and thus was the administration carried on. I would like to say here without any fear of contradiction, as one who has been recently in Andhra and who has voted in the election in my own constituency, that in this period of four months—less than four months—during which the Governor has administered, the State has been administered in a manner of which the country can be proud. I am glad to say—and I am speaking, I am conscious, from this side of the House—that the elections which were recently conducted were in the main carried out impartially and justly. I have come across one or two reports from individuals and political parties objecting to the manner in which one or two polling stations were conducted, but those are matters for the Tribunals to come into existence very soon if and when they are taken up for judicial determination.

I make a reference to this because under the Supplementary Demands for Grants, there is a Demand— Grant No. 10—for Rs. 21.64 lakhs for election expenditure. This is the reason why I have made it a point to make the reference to the elections and the manner in which they were conducted, and I am glad to say that the people of the Andhra State, which is not even 15 months old fully, have discharged the task entrusted to them rather in a spirit of national duty. Out of 115 lakhs people who were on the electoral register as many as 86,27,000 exercised their votes. I should say it is a very high percentage, and I am glad that the new Andhra State Legislature is going to be convened very soon and that normal democratic machinery will function in my State in the immediate future.

Here, I would like to permit myself one remark, even though I am sure you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, knowing the Andhra State much better than me perhaps, would also endorse that I should make a statement of this character. The results of the elections show that there is a three to one majority for the party to be in power.

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

This is to be welcomed, but not over-welcomed. For, our experience of the 13 months of the first Andhra Government which failed and which led to the elections being held recently was that even without a stable majority the daily administration machinery had been almost brought to a standstill, owing to maladministration. Maladministration arising out of political instability was the misfortune of the Andhras during the 13 months of the first Andhra Government. I hope this House would wish the new Andhra Legislature a modicum of wisdom that over-concentration of power and the complete massed vote which will be available to it from next week onwards will not be misused, and that the people would not be subjected to the same unfortunate situation, *viz.*, of maladministration. I say this because I feel called upon to make one or two observations more on the administration of the Governor.

As I have said earlier, the elections were conducted completely impartially, but I must say at the same time that the Governor's 3½ months regime has been welcomed by the people because the administrative machinery has been toned up and the district officers have not been subjected to political pressure either in the district or at Kurnool. I do hope that in the set-up to be inaugurated very soon in Andhra, the real first stable Andhra Government will not interfere with the daily working of the administrative machinery, will see that there is lesser corruption, lesser political lobbying for, shall we say, bus routes, permits or jobs, and that the Centre also will give a hand to see that the infant State of Andhra will run on all fours with our national aspirations, *viz.*, stable, equitable government and fair shares for all.

Having said this, I would like to have the permission of the House to make two remarks on the Suplementary Demands, particularly Demand No. 8. The House knows that I ah not swayed by parochial considerations. I was born in Krishna, I represent Visakhapatnam, I have been living here 20 years in Delhi, but still I must say on this occasion, because Parliament had been entrusted with the administration of the Andhra State for the past four months, that by and large the placement of expenditure—developmental expenditure—particularly irrigational expenditure, has been south of the Godavari and not north of the Godavari. I regret I have to make a reference to this on this occasion because I feel this feeble voice will be heard eventually in Kurnool also when the new Legislature meets.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): But, north of Godavari is already developed.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You should know your geography a little more.

I may say that the Vamsadhara scheme is now on the anvil, but I draw the attention of the Home Minister, and I want him to convey this to the Andhra Government and Legislature in due course, that there are rivers like Varaha and Sarada which have been completely neglected with the result that Visakhapatnam district alone and parts of Srikakulam District—the two districts north of Godavari—have been neglected, and have become deficit in food supply. This can be remedied because I believe that in the parallelogram of political forces—Rayalseema *versus* coastal areas and north of Godavari *versus* south of Godavari—local emphasis has been completely missed as far as the development of these irrigational and other developmental schemes is concerned. If there are any doubting Thomases in this hon. House, I would draw their attention to this Demand No. 8 where you find an allotment of Rs. 11,000 for repairs of tanks in Visakhapatnam district. I should not like to be parochial, I repeat again, but I am making a very important point and I hope the House will bear with me for a couple of minutes. They were predominantly zamindari areas. The entire system of agriculture was based upon village tanks. Since the abolition of zamindari and the taking over vast portions of these two districts which were formerly zamindari areas, the tanks have been completely neglected, with the result food production has gone down and deficit areas have sprung up in Andhra which has been and will, I am sure, continue to be the granary of South India, if not the whole of India as far as rice is concerned. With the result, on this occasion, I feel called upon to request the Government of India through their appropriate departments to have some attention bestowed upon this particular issue so that this grievance of the north *versus* the south in Andhra will no longer be there.

There is one small point which I would like to refer which is of national interest, and I feel personally concerned....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is referring to Supplementary Demands, is it?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Yes, Sir. Irrigational.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rs. 11,000 in supplementary?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I said so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the original?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am coming to that later. I have got the whole thing flagged here. The original does not give details at all—I referred to Demand No. 36 of the original—with the result I can only take up a discriptive account where it is available.

I refer you in particular to page 96 of the Budget Memorandum for 1955-56 and also pages 594 and following of this huge tome which has been placed in our hands yesterday evening. I had occasion to have gone through it.

The main point is, however, that I wanted to refer, if you would permit me, to Visakhapatnam and the Joint Water Board for which there is a Suplemenatry Demand, item No. 18, where the Government of India—and I wish to congratulate the Government on this point—have agreed to sanction Rs. 116 lakhs for the Joint Water Board of the Visakhapatnam City. Not that I represent that City and I am proud of it personally, but I think the House will agree that Visakhapatnam is not only the fifth, if not the fourth, biggest city in the whole of India, but has got the naval base, the shipyard, the Caltex refinery; the dry dock is coming up, the boys' training school is coming up—in fact, if I am not mistaken, there are more Central institutions in Visakhapatnam than even in Delhi proper. With the result, that this scheme of Rs. 116 lakhs—and I would pay my tribute to the Finance Minister whom I do not see at the moment here for having readily agreed to this particular Demand—has come in the Supplementary Demand, item No. 8. I am glad that this is so. And I do hope that the Home Minister would particularly remember the request I made, *viz.*, an anti-malarial survey of this area, so that your Central services will not be subjected to illhealth. It is a highly malarial place—the World Health Organisation is very much in the picture—and the periphery of the hills has got to be remembered. And in addition to the items I have mentioned there is the Military Engineering Service, the Naval Ordnance Depot, and a number of other things are there with the result that this also should be taken in hand; and I hope it will be done very soon.

One final remark, and I have done. The Andhra State is shown now as a deficit State. The Budget Estimates for 1955-56 show that revenue is placed at Rs. 21.91 crores, and expenditure is shown at Rs. 24:88 crores; so, the deficit is Rs. 2.96 crores. I have no basis for checking up these figures or for disputing them as such, and I take the picture to be broadly correct. How was this deficit arrived at? I am not

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

raking up an old controversy. Obviously, excise revenue has been given up to the extent of nearly Rs. 8 crores, and whether that particular question of prohibition can be taken up now or later is not for me to say at this moment, for there is a committee of enquiry now sitting, and I would rather wait for the findings of that committee, even though the Ramamurthy Committee earlier gave its own finding, which was the basis of the tussle which went on behind the scenes, and which ultimately led to the fall of the first Andhra Government a few months ago.

I would make one request here to the Government of India to consider, namely that the deficit can be wiped out, if our surplus rice can have the benefit of an export duty. Such a duty does exist in India. When *chana* is exported from Patiala to the south there is a duty. Whether you call it a tax or a duty or a charge, whatever you may describe it, the fact remains that this deficit can be wiped out if the resources of the Andhra people and their surplus in commodities can be properly utilised to ensure that there is no deficit, with the result that there will be no additional taxation sought to be imposed by the new Government when it takes over in the next few days.

In addition, I would like to make a further plea to the Government of India, and that is in regard to the greater allocation of the tobacco excise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the quantity available for export?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I think it is estimated at 2½ million tons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From Andhra alone?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Yes, Andhra alone.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Three lakhs of tons. That is the surplus generally.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Three lakhs of tons. If you convert it into maunds, and calculate at the rate of eight annas a maund, it comes nearly to Rs. 75 lakhs a year—that is roughly the figure, for I happen to have worked it out roughly. That is a matter for Government's consideration. I am only trying to say that in the present political situation in Andhra, with a stable Government, no additional taxation should be resorted to, because technically on paper the excise revenue has been lost, and there is a deficit of Rs. 3 crores, which ought to be made up. And I am making a further appeal, as I have said earlier, that there should be an increased allotment to the Andhra State from the tobacco excise. Also, there may be other ways which can be found between the Centre and the State, whereby the infant State will not be subject to additional taxation and further burdens on the people. I hope that some sort of a get-together of the new Government and the Government of India will become possible in the near future and that results can be produced by mutual accommodation. I do hope that this deficit will not be there when the next budget of Andhra, the real first budget of the Andhra Government, is to be presented next year.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I want to take this opportunity for making a few observations as to what the outside world—though I am a part of Andhra myself, I say outside world, but outside world in the sense that it is not mixed up with the local politics in the State there—feels about the administration, and the responsibilities of the new administration that is to come into existence; it may be useful to the State.

I join my hon. friend in observing that the elections now held have been very fair, and almost every party has had the opportunity and the conveniences necessary for a fair election. As for the results, I am not very much concerned about them, nor am I going to philosophise on the results. But it must be a matter for welcome in the interests of the administration; the old instability has now ceased, and there is going to be a stable government. I refer here to the instability and the danger and injury that an unstable government had produced on the administration. Almost every day, and every moment of their existence in Government, they were more concerned about their sitting in the office or their being thrown out of office, and they had less time for doing other things. I particularly wish to state here, that when we read the Budget, we find that many items of contributions from the Centre have been allowed to lapse, a thing which is unheard of, and ought not to be permitted in any State which is an infant State and which should have so many schemes for improvement. It is most unfortunate that not on one item, but on about half a dozen items, the grants from the Centre have been allowed to lapse. Is it because the Ministers found no time to devote to these essential things, but were concerned more about their own existence? That is the unfortunate reflection that comes to anyone. Apart from that, Sir, I want to ask what is the secretariat therefor. I have thought deeply over this matter, and it is true that the Ministers are also responsible for having allowed such things to happen. But how is it that most of these amounts have lapsed? It is because they could not send up their proposals. One of the essential conditions being that they should send up their schemes too.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What about the frequent transfers of the district magistrates for the last thirteen months?

Shri Raghavachari: Therefore, I am only concerned with this question. What was the secretariat there doing? Of course, the secretariat in its turn depended on the proposals from the district magistrates. Whatever be the reason, ultimately the result has been that the State has lost the benefit which these contributions could afford.

Again, I find that under the head 'Irrigation' also, there has been a large amount which has not been utilised, which again is something unheard of in a State like Andhra, where there are plenty of schemes for irrigation, which require immediate attention and execution.

Therefore it is that I welcome this stability in government now, which augurs well for the future, for a little more time would really be given to the needs of the administration and the State. To that extent, I am happy that there has been stability.

But then, as my hon. friend has observed, I too feel that this 4:1, or 3:1 majority, which is a huge majority, is a thing which takes the shape of a steam-roller; once this huge majority is there, it does not bother about anything afterwards. We have some experience of that in this Parliament here. There is a huge majority here, and the Opposition practically feels disenthused to bother about anything, for as I have found, there is absolutely no use of any expression of opinion either by way of constructive criticism or even any suggestion however reasonable. As my hon. friend has already hinted, if the same experience is to be in Andhra also, I am afraid it will not be for the good of the country. That is, so far as the elections are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's suggestion is that the Government must always stand on marginal strength.

Shri Raghavachari: It makes the Government active, and it makes the Government useful though, no doubt, the danger of the anxiety about continuance in office is there. But there should not be such a huge majority which could make the Government absolutely indifferent to the Opposition.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Marginal utility of a vast majority Government.

Shri Raghavachari: I had asked the Speaker to allot a little more time for this discussion, because there are a number of observations to make in regard to our impressions as also the impressions of the outside world, about the performance record of the Andhra administration.

I wish to submit, that the Andhra State is, no doubt, a deficit State. But the Budget that has been presented does not naturally contain any proposals to meet it, for the question of taxation must be left to the Andhra Assembly itself. But along with my hon. friend who has just spoken, I also hope that no more taxation would be levied as it could be unbearable in the present conditions of the State, on economic and other considerations.

What is required mostly in Andhra is irrigation and the spread of electricity. I, for one, coming from a scarcity area like Anantapur a part of Rayalaseema, have always stressed the need and the necessity for minor and small-scale irrigational projects, and the spread of electricity, as the only means both of providing extra and additional employment as well as of ameliorating the conditions of the suffering people.

You know, frequently—it is almost a recurring thing—every third year or fourth year, we are visited by a famine, and then the funds of the Government are exhausted in providing distress relief. So wisdom must dictate that more money must be spent to avoid recurrence of these things. That can be done only by concentrating on irrigation projects as well as by spreading of electricity. It is now evident that about 36,000 kilowatts of electricity will be generated by the Tungabhadra project, possibly before the end of the next year. So there is plenty of power available for distribution to almost every village.

I expressed my feeling of satisfaction when I read one item in the manifesto for the election in Andhra.

An Hon. Member: Of whom?

Shri Raghavachari: The Congress. They are the majority now. They are contemplating the introduction of small units of spinning mills on the Japanese model, a point which I have been stressing for half a dozen years. Our State grows plenty of cotton and if these small units of 250 to 1000 spindles can be located in almost every village, then you will find a revolution in the textile industry. My only fear is that the big vested interests in the textile industry might possibly come in the way of it; otherwise, if the Government could really pursue the matter, it would reduce the cost of cloth and afford employment of millions of people in the handloom industry in these areas; thus there will be a real boon to the country. In that direction, I submit a little more active work is really necessary; it will be very helpful.

The other point I want to stress is this. It may be asked how it is exactly relevant to this budget. But I would point out that it arises in this way. We have got Community Projects and Extension Services also being extended frequently. My purpose is this—I have voiced that idea here on other occasions also. It is not enough if these projects are taken only to areas where there are other facilities and can yield results immediately. If you are contemplating to spread it over the whole country, then it should certainly be concentrated in areas which are not very fortunate in natural resources. Therefore, my submission is that the future Government of Andhra must specially recommend scarcity areas for concentration of these activities, to show that when it is later extended to the whole of India it really means a benefit and not a show as it otherwise might be.

Another point I wish to stress is about drinking water facilities and certain health precautions necessary in the State. You know that in the black cotton soil areas no drinking water—why drinking water, no water for that matter—is available. There are places in my district where villages are named *Neelluleni* meaning thereby that there is no water available. There is a village called *Neelluleni* Thimmapuram, where there is no water.

An Hon. Member: The new Government will look after them.

Shri Raghavachari: The previous Ministers also made promises and said that they would resign if a well is not dug or if water is not provided in particular villages. Yet they continue in office and these villages continue as before. (*Interruptions*)

I am only concerned with stressing the need for tackling this subject of providing essentials like drinking water in all places. On that score, plenty of Central grants can be asked and the Health Ministry is sure to grant them. That is one point I wish to stress as very essential in the interest of our Andhra State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are aware that these are Supplementary Demands.

Shri Raghavachari: Both the Demands and the Appropriation Accounts are put together and it is a combined discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

Shri Raghavachari: The only other point I wish to stress is in connection with the commercial crops like tobacco, groundnut and oilseeds in Andhra. The way in which export and import policies have always been handled by the Centre has shown that it is not beneficial to the interests of the cultivator. Last year, there was a crisis in respect of tobacco and people who should have Rs. 1000 could not get Rs. 200. That was the result.

Then in regard to groundnut, oilseeds and jaggery, the agriculturists went without even getting the actual cost of labour and the money spent for growing them. After the things are gathered, they accumulate in the hands of merchants and middlemen. Then some import-export policy will be manipulated here and all the money goes into other pockets than those of the cultivators. That is the unfortunate part of it. Therefore, something like a cess. as my friend has suggested, can certainly be raised for the benefit of the Andhra State. If some such cess is there for exports of these commodities, that will surely turn the deficit budget into a surplus budget.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What he meant to convey was that like the share that is given to the West Bengal Government in respect of jute growing, a similar share may be given to Andhra on tobacco.

An Hon. Member: And groundnuts.

Shri Raghavachari: My intention is simply this, that by some process the financial benefit arising from out of a commodity which is exclusively grown in those parts—a commodity which is exportable and marketable—may be made available to that State. That will certainly be in the general interest of the taxpayers of that State. That is the point I want to stress.

As regards the oil industry also, it is best that the *gani* pressing system is popularised. In most of the villages, as location of small units of spinning mills are contemplated, so also these big expellers may be prevented from being further installed and in their place village *ganis* may be spread over the whole area. That will save plenty of manure and it will not need all the Sindri fertilisers to come from one end of the country to the other.

Lastly, about the housing schemes, I want to say one word. Much of the money received by way of grants from the Centre and contributions from the State is being spent mostly on urban and not on the rural housing schemes. Some co-operative institutions are started, some money goes into it and some houses are built. But when they are built, it is found that the cost is prohibitive and people ultimately feel that the whole venture was not very profitable. I want to make one suggestion in this regard. As regards housing schemes in the rural areas,

[Shri Raghavachari]

the Government should simply burn bricks in kilns and then keep the bricks in stock—lakhs and lakhs of bricks in almost every village, thus affording employment to ordinary unskilled labour. Then you will find the most needed building materials in the village, readily available on a no-profit-no-loss basis for any agriculturist or any other section of the rural population to build houses. That would save plenty of money and would also bring about improvement of houses quickly and cheaply. You find in the villages either a bad wall or a bad floor. These are the things that really matter. After all, in our part of the country, in Rayalaseema, rain does not hurt us at all. We have experience of it only for ten or fifteen days in a year. What hurts us is the dirty walls and the dirty floor. If this thing adopted by Government, I am sure it will be good for improving the conditions of rural housing and will benefit the country at large.

One word about prohibition. It involves itself in great priciples and in the Directive Principles of the Constitution. Nobody except a mad man will say that drinking is good for anybody in the country, but what we are concerned is....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: But that is not the issue at present.

Shri Raghavachari: Prohibition is the thing that governed the fate of the Ministry before it went out of office; it is not so much pulling out the Ministry or keeping the Ministry in office; the real thing is, the purpose of it all is, to prevent more drinking or drinking altogether; and the existing state of affairs is not that drinking is less but it is at least as much and certainly much more. The real danger is that in the old conditions when there was no prohibition, at least healthy stuff was available for consumption, but now it is purely injurious stuff that is getting into everybody's stomach.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In everybody's stomach?

Shri Raghavachari: I for one feel that if you go to the villages, you will see that whereas the old rate of drinking was on that side of 25 per cent, it is now 50 per cent, and in almost every house it has become a cottage Industry particularly by the process of illicit distillation. I know of instances where even Tahsildars who were drinking this kind of stuff actually collapsed. Apart from high policies, when you have got a thing like prohibition, it must really be enforced. We are not satisfied with having mere prohibtion, but that prohibition must be effective and beneficial and not result only in loss Government revenue and then also injure the health of the people, and with it the morale, the depravity affects the interests of the country.

We have got an Oil Technological Institute in Anantapur. I pressed before the Food Ministry more than once that that institution may be taken over by the Centre and the researches in oilseeds and other experiments may be carried out by the Centre. It is a very well equipped Institute valued Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 lakhs; it is also manned by a Principal of experience having high foreign qualifications. The Institute simply exists there without a purpose. I suggested that it could be taken over by the Centre and I understand that the State Government also has proposed that the matter may be taken over and, therefore, there will be no difficulty now. It may be taken over and utilised as an institution where more people can be trained who can certainly devote themselves to the betterment of the oilseed industry as well as the production of better type of oilseeds. This place is centrally situated when you take Mysore; Hyderabad and parts of Madras where oilseeds are grown. I suggest that this question may be taken up seriously.

In the Supplementary Budget, I find that some investigation is going on with the regard to the Tungabhadra High Level Channel. I still wish to suggest that a branch of this High Level Channel, when the High Level Channel is really decided upon, may also be taken over to the other parts of Anantapur District, particularly to Anantapur and Dharmavaram Taluks, which otherwise have absolutely no chance of getting water. Tungabhadra Dam has plenty of water. It will not only irrigate all the areas that are now estimated to irrigate but a few more hundreds of acres, particularly from the flood season waters. My suggestion is that a branch may be taken to the two Taluks and fill all the tanks that are there ready to receive the water during the flood season. I do not want to draw upon the waters of the Tungabhadra, dammed always, but at least during the flood season, when a lot of water goes to the sea; that can be stored in all the tanks in those Districts, which means plenty of irrigation and increase in food production within the next six months. Therefore, it is very essential that even if it should cost Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 more crores, I think that will certainly benefit a large part of the country. It is a big undertaking; very many of us know what these tanks—really—lakes—are. In our district, there are tanks which irrigate 3,000 to 4,000 acres of land, but all of them are now fallow because there is no water in those tanks. Only rain must fill them and they cannot expect clouds to descend on into them. Therefore, my suggestion is that the High Level Channel may be branched off to irrigate a large portion of these areas by filling in the existing tanks in Dharmavaram and Anantapur Taluks.

I may stop here so that my friends may add to what I have said.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Thanks to the wisdom of the ex-Cabinet of Andhra and to the Central Government in having come to quick decisions about the dissolution of the previous Ministry and conducting of the new elections. Everybody, and probably the whole world, was looking with great eagerness for the results of the Andhra elections. The elections are over now. Though a stable Party has been established in Andhra, we have yet to see whether a stable government will be established. Though external difficulties have been completely removed, we have to see whether the internal difficulties in the formation of the Cabinet will be solved, but these will have to be faced sooner or later. I only wish that the Central Government will utilise its good offices in seeing that a firm and stable Cabinet is established in Andhra and I hope that on the Telugu New Year's Day the new Cabinet will commence to function and that there will be a greater satisfaction all over Andhra about the Cabinet formation.

Taking up a few points about the Budget, I would like to mention that in the development of the irrigation projects in Andhra, there has always been want of proper planning. At any rate, it has been found that even the Planning Commission has not been able to direct properly about planning the development of certain irrigation projects. For instance, when the Tungabhadra project was under construction, either the Central Government, which was aiding the State Government, or the State Government itself might have taken up the question of developing of land that was going to be covered by the new project. With regard to excavation of the necessary channels both for the present irrigated area and also the High Level Channel, after so much of discussion and debate, it seems to have been sanctioned.

There is another scheme now which is going to be taken up or probably has been taken up by the Andhra Government at the instance of the Central Government, namely, the remodelling of the Cudappah-Kurnool canal. This is being developed and when it is developed, other channels

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

also have to be dug up for the simple reason that unless those channels are dug up, the idea of re-modelling or developing the K. C. Canal could not be fulfilled. I am only suggesting that the two canals that have been thought of for excavation, namely, the Kanupur canal and the Kavali canal, which are going to be assisted by the further supplies from the K. C. Canal will have to be dug up soon and the work has to be taken up at an early date. Otherwise, when the K. C. Canal development has been completed, and if it happens that these canals are not ready for distribution of water, all the amount of money spent upon the K. C. Canal will be found to have been wasted for a few years.

There are a number of minor irrigation projects also in Andhra and I am sure that the local Government will take care of them if only the Central Government comes forward to give them greater assistance, with a view to develop those areas, especially the scarcity areas, and provide them with enough of facilities for growing crops, food crops or commercial crops.

I find that in the Budget a provision has been made for running three basic schools in agriculture—in Nandyal, Bapatla and Samalkot. We have not been told the purpose for which these basic schools have been started and what their functions would be and how far they will be really useful to the agriculturists. If it is with the intention of giving them a short course of training of two or three months, I am afraid that such training will not be of much use to the agriculturists, because, in such cases, it is only the unemployed people that will go and train themselves in such training schools rather than the actual agriculturists, though preference would naturally be given to the actual agriculturists. But anyhow, instead of starting all the three schools together at the same time, it is much better that an experiment is made on one school and to find out to what extent it will be useful, and later on we can spend more money upon the other two schools.

Distribution of waste land has been going on for some time. There is a large cry that the pace of progress has not been very appreciable. There are no doubt several difficulties in the distribution of waste land, and I think that the Andhra Government will be able to cope up with the difficulties and see that much progress will be achieved. Anyhow, special attention has to be paid to that particular aspect so that the social insecurity that is sometimes threatening the public might be, to some extent, liquidated.

Stress has been laid upon the supply of fertilisers. Everybody knows that the agricultural prices are going down very rapidly, and as regards the prices of food crops, they have gone down by 50 per cent. Unless the fertilisers that are going to be supplied by the Central Government are to be supplied at a cheaper rate, it may not be possible for the smaller ryot to purchase them at higher costs and use them with a view to get some gain or profit out of his cultivation. So, it is very necessary that the Government should reconsider the position of price fixation of fertilisers that they are going to supply to the country at large, and especially to Andhra, with a view to see that these supplies are taken in by larger numbers and used to a larger extent. At the present prices, I do not think there will be any possibility of all smaller ryots being benefited by the distribution of the fertilisers.

There is another matter in which a suggestion is necessary. There is a general run for the distribution of fertilisers on loan. There is no distinction between the bigger and the smaller ryot. The bigger ryot might probably afford to purchase it and pay for it immediately, whereas the smaller ryot may not be able to do it We can exclude that bigger ryot cate gory from the distribution on the loan system, of these fertilisers, so that the Government may not be put to the difficulty of collecting the loans again and of running very big establishments for that purpose.

Mention has been made by Dr. Lanka Sundaram about the possibility of securing better revenues through the sale of rice. No doubt, the Andhra Government early in 1954 wanted to trade in rice. Fortunately or unfortunately, the whole scheme has been given the go-by and I am glad that it has been stopped then and there. I gave them the suggestion that instead of purchasing and selling this rice and risking all the difficulties that are appurtenant to the purchase and sale of rice, a surcharge of half a rupee per maund can be levied and by that way they will be able to secure a few lakhs of rupees. If it is half a rupee per maund and if they have nearly three lakhs of tons there for sale, as was found in the year 1954, they could have easily got Rs. 40 lakhs without the least difficulty on the part of the Government. Anyhow, the then Government of Andhra thought it otherwise and they have miserably failed in their attempt to purchase and sell rice. A method of that type may be able to secure them a crore of rupees every year.

As regards prohibition, it has been touched upon by Dr. Lanka Sundaram. I think we will have other opportunities of discussing it on the floor of this House.

One last suggestion that I would like to make is this,—especially one connected with the generosity of the Central Government. After the partition of the composite Madras State into Madras and Andhra, Andhra has not got a Veterinary College. There is a large rush of candidates to the Veterinary College. Recently, only about 27 seats have been allotted in the Madras Veterinary College for candidates from Andhra State. There were as many as 120 applications for that. As many as 80 or 100 applications had to be rejected and only as many seats as were made available have been filled by selecting about 25 or 27 candidates. So, in a State like Andhra, whose cattle wealth is so prominently known not only in our country but in other countries also, the development of cattle with the aid of the Animal Husbandry Department is absolutely necessary. I wish that the Central Government, from whatever source it might be—probably it may be from the I.C.A.R. out of the accumulated funds which are otherwise not of much use—makes a good grant for the starting of a Veterinary College in Andhra, wherever they might choose to start it. It may be perhaps in the most useful area where the cattle development is most prominent.

All that we can say at this stage is to wish the new Government godspeed and also wish that the Central Government will leave no stone unturned in seeing that the Andhra Government runs well in future years. The time of fondling the small baby of Andhra is gone and the time of handling it probably is come.

1 P.M.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): The first item of Supplementary Demand is about the cultivable *banjar* lands. About the Demand itself I have no objection, but the topic of *banjar* lands is very important, particularly in this House because my main complaint is against the Central Government. You know, Sir, the last Andhra Assembly passed a Communist resolution—the resolution was passed unanimously—to distribute all cultivable *banjar* lands to the agricultural labourers and landless peasants free of cost. Subsequently, of course, it was not properly done by the Government. A part of it which was cultivated for a number of years by agricultural labourers was taken away from them which led to the so-called *satyagraha* and hundreds of persons are imprisoned. After the fall of the Government, the Governor released them by a special order.

[Dr. Rama Rao]

Then there are 33 lakhs acres of cultivable *banjar* land in Andhra for which the Government need not pay a pie to anybody nor take away the land from anybody. Therefore, if the Andhra Government wants to distribute this land to anybody they can do it immediately without paying compensation to anyone. In this connection I want to remind the Central Government about the Five Year Plan.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Are you sure it is 33 lakhs and not 13 lakhs?

Dr. Rama Rao: It is 33 lakhs acres of cultivable *banjar* lands.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Is it election speech?

Dr. Rama Rao: Yes, election speech certainly. 33 lakhs acres of cultivable *banjar* land are in the hands of the Government.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): May I correct my friend; it is not 33 lakhs, it is only 13½ lakhs.

Dr. Rama Rao: I refuse to be corrected. Sir, because the land was there, but the Government refused to distribute large areas and said that they would distribute only 13½ lakhs acres of land.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: 13½ lakhs acres is the area separated by Government from the total land available is that what you mean?

Dr. Rama Rao: Yes. The land available is 33 lakhs acres, whereas, after the resolution was passed, the Andhra Government was prepared to distribut only 13½ lakhs acres because they did not want to distribute all the land. My objection comes there and that is the topic I want to speak about. They did not want to distribute the land that is going to be irrigated in the near future by our river valley projects. In this connection I want to remind the Government about the Five Year Plan which wants that there must be some distribution of land and that there must be some fixed ceiling for land holdings, the excess being distributed among the landless peasants. Then there is the Bhoodan Movement. I have no quarrel with Vinoba Ji or others, but Congress Ministers on several occasions want people to donate land so that they can distribute land. Here, when they have got the land in their own hands they want to sell and profit by it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Who profits by it?

Dr. Rama Rao: Now, there is talk of egaletarian society and socialistic pattern of society. When I say 'profit' I do not mean the Treasury Benches or the Finance Ministry. I am coming to that. My objection is this. There is a proposal—we do not see that in the papers here—that the Andhra Government should sell this cultivable *banjar* land and with that money develop their irrigation projects. The proposal is that at least part of the expenditure should be met with from this sale. It is a very objectionable procedure. In fact, to put it more briefly or rather strongly, I will call it "blackmailing" by the Central Government. One argument advanced by a responsible gentleman justifying this sale of the land is this. He said: "You see, when you distribute land to the agricultural labourers, the party in power will distribute the land to their families and there will be so many problems. Therefore, we are not going to auction the land. The land will be sold out at a fixed rate. We will fix a fair price and sell it." But, the trouble is, the land at this fixed rate will be purchased, not by the poor agricultural labourers and landless peasants, but by rich people who can afford to invest money and wait for a few years. If you buy an acre of land at Rs. 40 to 50 today, after the Tungabhadra or the Nandikonda projects are completed, the same land will fetch Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000. Therefore, the rich man who invests some money now will become richer and the agricultural labourer and landless peasant will remain where he is now. So, I consider it rather unfair on the part of the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission to insist on the Andhra Government to sell this land and make some money out of it, of course, not for anybody's profit, but for the State. So, I strongly urge—unfortunately the Finance Minister is not here—

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: His Deputy is here.

Dr. Rama Rao: I would request the Deputy Minister to tell the Finance Minister that I used the word "blackmailing" because you say: "Unless you do that, we are not going to give any money for the projects". I also hope that the hon. Home Minister will put in a strong plea in the Cabinet to see that these *banjar* lands are not sold, but given free to the agricultural labourers and landless peasants in Andhra State.

Secondly, you know that Andhra is very backward in industries, but rich in resources. Only if you utilise those resources, can we build any number of industries. Our friends have already mentioned about tobacco. Though I am not a smoker I think Andhra tobacco is the best in India. Anyway, there is a great scope to have one or two cigarette factories in Andhra at present.

Then, I come to sugar. You know that in Andhra the yield per acre is indeed double that of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. There is also any amount of scope for production of sugar, especially when we are now sufficient in rice and the problem of rice is no more there. Instead of importing Rs. 52 crores worth of sugar from other countries, we can produce sugar in Andhra. South, especially Andhra, is best suited for production of sugar. Even now I think you can have a dozen sugar factories in Andhra. This is one industry in which, as far as I know, you will have quick results Within one year—before the sugar plant and factory is ready—sugarcane will be ready and we can start producing sugar. Therefore, if you have sugar factories in Andhra you can have very quick returns and it will not only save India's money from going abroad, but you will also give additional employment to agricultural labour, additional profit to the investors and additional excise to the Finance Ministry.

Then again, you know Andhra is rich in raw materials for cement. There is mica manganese and many other raw materials. Leather goods factories and paints are also there. I draw particular attention of the Central Government to these things because here fortunately they represent both the Andhra State as well as the Central Government. All these require the Central Government's help. A little assistance in the form of loans will give quick and good results.

Next I want to point out that there is a good provision for good housing sites for Harijans. This has not been properly utilised in Andhra. I know, applications from several villages are pending for no valid reasons.

Regarding irrigation projects, of course we see that mention is made of Nandikonda and Tungabhadra and even poor Nellore in my district.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it poor in water?

Dr. Rama Rao: Poor in attention. In this connection, I am reminded of Sir M. Visveswarayya's writing before the Jerosappa Falls were harnessed. There is a visitor's book in which all important persons who went there used to write their poetic impressions.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is a very old thing. "What a waste".

Dr. Rama Rao: But, that applies to Andhra now. He wrote only three words "What a waste" and the Falls were harnessed. I hope the hon. Minister when he finds Godavari, Krishna and other rivers in floods and see the

[Dr. Rama Rao]

waste, will put in his words the same thing in favour of Andhra. The work is going on at snail's speed.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: He will come back and write poetry.

Dr. Rama Rao: With all apologies to the snail, but I hope they will take up quickly and do things at a better speed.

We have a good port in Vizagapatam, but there are the minor ports of Kakinada and Masulipatam. I hope the Andhra Government will press the Transport Ministry and get more money and utilise the money they get, because that is the most unfortunate thing.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): We have already given loans for minor ports in Andhra.

Dr. Rama Rao: That is why I added I hope the Andhra Government will utilise the money sanctioned.

Shri Alagesan: You can trust the Andhra Government to do it.

Dr. Rama Rao: Next I would like to point out a thing, which does not require much comment. And that is that in the whole of Andhra there is not a single government-owned orphanage, not a single government-owned sanatorium, not a single institute for leprosy and, as the hon. Member from Nellore, Shri Ramachandra Reddi mentioned, we have not got a single veterinary college.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): It is not a political affair.

Dr. Rama Rao: It is not political, but it is factual. Regarding railways there is no proposal for a single new line or for the restoration of any railway line, and not even for a single over-bridge. Of course the Railway Minister will say immediately "As far as our share is concerned, we are prepared to undertake it, and something more".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it part of the Demands for Grants? It is not relevant. The hon. Member evidently missed the bus on the Railway Budget.

Dr. Rama Rao: My compaint is not against the Railway Ministry. The Railway Ministry has provided Rs. 1 lakh as a loan as a part of the State's share of the expenditure for over-bridges. I want the Andhra Government to utilise that loan offered by the Railway Ministry. That is my point.

With these remarks I hope the Central Government as far as the main things are concerned—because my proposition mostly concerns the Central Government—I hope it will look into the matter and help Andhra, firstly to see that poor people are not robbed of these *banjar* lands, secondly that industries are helped, and thirdly that river valley projects are taken up immediately and quickly.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): **You** are aware that this is the caretaker budget......

Shri Velayudhan: Nobody else can undertake that.

Shri B. S. Murthy: You can undertake!

Shri Lakshmayya: I hope my friend Mr. Velayudhan will undertake!

In the last Session we discussed at length the same Budget. Now it has come before the House as the Supplementary Budget and also new Budget. In a few days the Cabinet will be formed.

I am glad some of the hon. Members in opposition spoke in appreciation of the elections being conducted in a fair and impartial manner. I am really thankful to them. But I am only sorry that the hon. Member, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, made certain remarks and cast aspersions on the previous administration of Andhra. I am very sorry for that. Perhaps with his dark glasses he could not see things properly—the brightness in things, is hidden to his eyes and he sees everything black perhaps. In the last Budget discussion none of the Members could condemn or criticise the Andhra administration. Everybody was silent. Then we thought that it was a silent tribute to the administration of Andhra at that time. Now, all of a sudden, I do not know why Dr. Lanka Sundaram said that it was the worst administration. I say, it is the best of the administrations, and also that was one of the factors that could contribute for the glorious victory in Andhra in the elections. The people are best judges.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Quite likely.

Shri Lakshmayya: The people would have attacked us on the platform during election campaign and asked "Your Government is the worst Government; how can we vote for your Congress and your Government?" None of them whispered against the corruption which Dr. Lanka Sundaram said was prevailing in the previous administration. Nobody whispered in fact. We faced the electorate and the people very recently, and we could answer them boldly and confidently to their best satisfaction. Because the people were satisfied, we could get such a vast majority. They are better judges than my hon. friend. They have given a verdict already. The Congress itself has got a majority and with the merger of the K.L.P. and Praja Party we have an overwhelming majority to administer the affairs of the State efficiently and eminently hereafter

It is true, the Andhra State is an infant one as some of the people remarked. But there were a number of *balarishtams* for it; infants usually will have a number of dangers.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: *Ghantas.*

Shri Lakshmayya: Yes. But all these were got over. Now of course it has come out successful, surmounting all the perils and troubles. Even a shining moon would have its own eclipse. So also, Andhra was eclipsed for some time. Of course the time of the eclipse would be very short. Similar was the case of progressive Andhra State. The full moon would emerge in all its splendour and glory, with all its sixteen rays as they are called, *Shodasa Kala Paripoorna.* I am sure Andhra State would shine brilliantly and brightly hereafter with a strong, steady and stable Government to guide the destinies of people.

With regard to the administration I may tell a word to the House. When I said before that it was the best administration, it was not an exaggeration or extravagance of language. In the last Budget also I have spoken about the administration of Andhra. Some of my friends would remember, and also I could repeat now, that Andhra in its short period of administration had undertaken as many as seventeen irrigation projects. I could challenge that none of the States in our Union could undertake and could do so many works in such a short period of eleven months. They had not only undertaken them, but the work is going on so rapidly. For instance, just five miles away from my village, at Perur, the upper Pennar project has been under construction. Day and night labourers are working. It was proposed that water would be supplied to the tanks in the year 1957. But our P.W.D. Minister said last time that water would be given this year after a few months, after the rainy season, that is completing a project in two years in advance of proposed time is not an ordinary thing. It would go to show how efficiently and eminently the administration has been carried on. This is one of the standing proofs for its efficiency.

A number of irrigation projects have been undertaken for execution in Chittoor, in Cuddappah and in my district also. In Vizagapatam the

[Shri Lakshmayya]

Machkand project is also under construction. All these things are coming up with a lightning speed.

And then, with respect to schemes of electrification, within a short period of forty days, thermal stations were installed in two towns, one at Kadiri and another at Dharmavaram in Anantapur district. This House should please note forty days— one can imagine how the Electricity Department has been working. Not only that, the Government tried its best to undertake rural electrification. Meanwhile, unfortunately, it was dissolved. That, as we now feel, is a blessing in disguise. Because with its bare majority the Government could not act boldly and confidently and it had to face a number of obstacles at every step as often as possible. No doubt, now a strong and efficient Government will be formed. I am sure that Andhra hereafter would do its work very efficiently to the benefit and progress of the new Andhra State and to the good and welfare of the people.

I come from Rayalaseema. As you are aware, Rayalaseema is a famine-stricken area. We could not have major irrigation projects. Our rivers would be dry in summer and, as one of my friends has observed already, only for 15 days water would flow in the rivers. The Andhra Government has undertaken to grant subsidies to the ryots for sinking wells in the villages for agricultural purposes. I suggest that in order to help the agriculturists, electricity should be extended to all the villages in Rayalaseema. That would be of great help to them for lift irrigation. The agriculturists have to spend a lot of money for their bulls, picottahs and other things. Electricity is absolutely necessary for them for cultivation. I had requested the hon. Minister for P.W.D at that time to supply cheap electricity to the villages. The supply of electricity is still more necessary in the case of my town and Taluk of Kalyanadrug which being situated on a higher level cannot have the benefits of major projects like 'High Level Chanal' of Tungabhadra and which only could depend upon lift irrigation. They could not do it because the Assembly was dissolved. I looked into the Budget papers that were sent to us now with great eagerness to see whether that thermal station for Kalyandrug town has been included in this Budget. I was disappointed to find that it has not been included. When the Budget was discussed last session also, I made this representation. Now I repeat it once again that all the villages in Kalyandrug Taluk should be given electricity for irrigation and the poor agriculturists should be helped. It will be a boon to them. The new cabinet is going to be formed shortly, and I hope they will attend to this urgent task before long.

I would like to refer to the oil industry to be improved in Rayalaseema. As you are aware, Rayalaseema is producing large quantities of groundnuts of good quality. We have no oil industry worth mentioning. As one of the hon. Members who spoke before me suggested, if the oil industry is improved, it would be of great help to the poor ryots. Cottage industries are much more necessary in my district, because it is a poor backward tract. That would provide full employment to the unemployed labourers. Spinning mills should be installed in Andhra, since best cotton is grown in my parts.

With regard to the high level canal, that is the only major project in Rayalaseema—I am glad that investigation is going on. I am sure that shortly it will be taken up for execution. The hon. Member from my district said that one of the channels should go to the tank of Dharmavaram. I had already represented this in the last Session. I quite agree with him. I request the Government to investigate further and take a channel to Dharmavaram and also Kambadur tank, if there is any possibility. Unless the Andhra Government takes particular care of my district, there is no salvation for this area to come up. I am glad they are paying some attention to Rayalaseema now. I hope the future Andhra Government will take up all necessary action for the progress of Rayalaseema and see that famine is driven out once for all from this impoverished tract. I also hope that the Andhra State with its new Ministry and Legislature, having its surplus food position and vast manurial deposits and resources untapped, would attend to the progress of the state by starting new industries, both major and minor and improve the condition of the people. I am sure before long the new State, which has focussed the attention of the world in the elections with its resounding victory, would shine well among other States by carrying on the developmental schemes with efficiency and administering its affairs wonderfully well. I wish the infant Andhra State all success and good-speed.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Sir,....

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): As a Congressman, he speaks.

An Hon. Member: Old Congressman, not new.

Shri B. S. Murthy: As a tried democrat, I will speak.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Tired or tried?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Tried democrat. I led the way to Shri Nambiar.

Shri Nambiar: I am sorry; I very severely feel his absence here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are all these things provided for in the Budget? Hon. Members may, if they so wish, change over. if they think that there has been any mistake. Other hon. Members stick on.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I join the prevarious speaker in paying a tribute to the excellent work done by the previous Andhra Government headed by Shri T. Prakasam, Andhra Kesari. If anybody wanted to see the work of the previous Andhra Government, they have only to go to Kurnool and see how a town has been built overnight. The Andhra Government had to go to wilderness and then start its work in camps and in tents. Thanks to the exeellent work done by the previous Government, today the town is accommodating all the officers and the tents are being removed and nice buildings have been constructed there.

The previous Government has done a lot to improve the condition of the rural folk and it is that which has given this phenomenal success for the Congress at the polls. My hon. friend Dr. Rama Rao was talking of *banjar* lands. I have been connected with this subject for 10 years and I think my figures are correct because I have taken them from the Government records. I am also a Member of the Land Reforms Committee appointed by the previous Government. The deliberations of this Committee are still in progress. There are 13½ lakh acres of arable *banjar* land, fit for cultivation immediately. Government have appointed special officers in the districts to allot and assign these lands. Unfortunately, the work of assignment has not progressed as has been scheduled. There is one lacuna to which I have taken objection, and that is, the real tiller of the soil was not getting the assignment. I also appealed to the previous Government and it is still pending with the Government. I hope the next Ministry will take up this matter and see that the real tiller of the soil gets these *banjar* lands so that, not only is employment secured, but also real progress is made as far as production is concerned. If people, who are not real cultivators are given these lands, they will again employ middlemen and the real purpose of assignment will not be achieved.

I think Andhra culture is agriculture.

Shri Nambiar: Shri B. S. Murthy is Trimurthy.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have no objection to his being included in Trimurthis.

The Central Government has not paid proper attention to this aspect. Andhra is able to produce plenty of rice, excellent tobacco and nice groundnut oil. It has potentialities for growing sugarcane. In all these respects, if the Central Government is pleased to give a fillip, I am sure the deficit Budget of the Andhra State will be balanced and the State will have its own resources for undertaking several of these projects. For instance, the Central Government can purchase all the surplus rice from the Andhra State on a par with the foreign rice it is purchasing. Why should crores of rupees be given to Burma or other countries when there is plenty of rice available in Andhra? The negotiations which started some time back were not fruitful and thus the Andhra State was not able to get the large revenue which it expected.

In the same way, in connection with tobacco and groundnut oil export, Andhra needs a special treatment because of its deficit Budget. As the previous speaker has already stated, Andhra is full of potentialities for growing sugarcane. It has only two sugar mills now. I think three or four more sugar mills can be established so that this will become a source of income for the Andhra State.

Recently, when I went to Andhra State I had been talking to some of the Secretaries there and asking them why they were not able to use some of the Grants given by the Central Government, and the explanation given was this, that the Central Government did not take cognizance of the state of affairs existing in Andhra State immediately after it was established in Kurnool. When it migrated to Kurnool, there were not even offices. No records were available and nobody knew which record was where, and sometimes when they wanted records from Madras State, they were not available. Therefore, they could not supply the necessary information to the Central Government and the Central Government was strict in enforcing all the conditions. In such a case as Andhra, I think the Central Government should see that the necessary funds are provided without these conditions

The condition of the agricultural labourers is deplorable in Andhra State and in the distribution of the *banjar* lands the Government must be quick, so that the real person intended to reap the benefit will be able to get it.

The housing situation is also quite apathetic in the sense that the Government has not so far taken interest in it. The Minimum Wages Act has not been completely implemented in Andhra. So much so, in many places the agricultural labourers are agitating and trying to petition Government asking them to implement the Minimum Wages Act at an early date.

I join my friend Shri Ramachandra Reddi in asking for the immediate establishment of the veterinary college. It is true that in Madras colleges proportionate and adequate representation is not being given to Andhra students, and we have no quarrel with that. We must have our colleges and institutions as early as possible. and the Andhra Government will not be able to bear the expenditure without a generous grant from the Centre. I hope that the Centre will soon come forward with such a grants so that the Andhra State will be able to discharge its duties to the people concerned.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I feel I must congratulate the Governor for his very efficient administration during these four months. During the Parliament recess I had occasion to visit the district headquarters where the officers told me that the administration was runnnng like a machine, and it was also the opinion of the people in my constituency.

I know this is a caretaker budget and that I should not make any proposals or suggest any big industries or some such thing, but still I would suggest some minor things, for, though they are minor, they are also very important.

Though the Tungabhadra waters are flowing in canals, the Andhra State Government has not taken sufficient steps to see that the ryots are given enough money to level their land to bring their land under wet cultivation. I suggest that sufficient money should be provided for this purpose.

Dr. Rama Rao: The Centre must help.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: The Centre has provided some amount so far as I know, and I was told it was the duty of the State Government.

There are two forests in Kadimetla and Banavasi villages in Kurnool District. Though they are called forests, there is not even a single tree there, but they are being cultivated by landless labourers. They are from year to year being penalised. I was told by the Forests Department that the matter has been pending with the Government for the last two years, but they have not taken any decision to afforest them.

I suggest that the Andhra Government should immediately take action and reach some decision in the matter.

Before partition from the composite State of Madras there was only one Central Jail at Bellary for the Ceded Districts or the Rayalseema Districts. Now, Bellary Central Jail has gone to Mysore State. There is thus necessity for the construction of a Central Jail for these districts.

Corruption is rampant in the Prohibition and Police Departments. I know that in my own village a weekly *mamul* of Rs. 800 is being paid by the dealers of illicit arrack to the police and prohibition officials. These people neglect everything except to look to their income by way of receiving these *namuls* from these dealers. Incidentally, I may say that prohibition is a complete failure in Andhra State. There used to be one licensed shop in every village, but now there are, I can say, not less than 20 to 25 shops in every village.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Cottage industry.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: It has become a cottage industry. Hitherto the heads of the houses used to go to the shops and buy two annas worth and drink and enjoy, but now since arrack is being manufactured at home, even the women have taken to drinking. Probably the children are also tasting it. These Ministers who also come from the villages, who have actually seen these things with their own eyes, immediately they assume office they forget these facts. I therefore request that the State should take necessary measures to see that prohibition is scrapped, as the Ministry itself was thrown out of office on this issue alone.

In my town of Yeminganur a voluntary organisation called the Secondary Education Committee has spent about Rs. 80,000 for constructing a building for locating the local Board High School. The walls have come to roof level. I learn that the District Board, Kurnool, has applied for grants for completing the building. I was told that about a lakh of rupees are required for completing the construction, but the Government has not provided any amount. I am also told that the said Committee is prepared to meet about Rs 50,000 more if the Government is prepared to give the other Rs. 50,000 and take the responsibility to complete the construction.

I have only two points more to mention. Indiscipline has set in in the Co-operative Department of the State. The Co-operative Department officers alone are in charge of the Audit Department. I know in a weavers' co-operative society at Yeminganur, nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs was kept in suspense by the auditor: the departmental superiors directed him to go and release a major portion of the amount. You might also remem-

[Shri Gadlingana Gowd]

ber that under section 38 of the Madras Co-operative Socities Act, it is binding on the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to order an enquiry into the affairs of the co-operative society in such a case. A statutory request was made by the Collector of Kurnool to the Reistrar, to hold an enquiry, and this was done nearly a year ago. but the Registrar has never cared to enquire into the matter, because he is afraid that all the loopholes in the society would be brought before the public. You know that very recently, the president of that society has been awarded a medal, *i.e.* Padma Vibushan, and the Government are now afraid that if all these irregulaties and grave mistakes were to be brought before the public, they will be talked about in the streets. Therefore, they are afraid to make such an enquiry. But I would request that an enquiry must be ordered immediately by Government into this matter. The Congress Party which is in power blamed the Communist Party for violent agitation, and they blamed my Party also for launching *satyagraha* without any reason. But what is to be done when the statutory provisions of an Act are not carried out by the Congress Government which is in power?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Must people take law into their own hands?

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Certainly, when the statutory provisions are not implemented by Government.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): It is a suggestion for action from the Chair.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: The Police Department in the Andhra State have formed Police Vigilance Committees. That is, no doubt, a very good idea. About ten years ago, when I was in the village, I used to take some interest in these committees. It would be better that these Police Vigilance Committees are received in every village, because only then the truth will come out from the village itself.

My hon. friend Shri Lakshmayya was saying that the Government were able to electrify certain villages within forty days. But I might tell you my experience in this regard. I saw the Superintending Electrical Engineer myself, and requested him to have the village of Gudigal electrified at the end of 1953, and he assured me that the work would be taken up on 1st January 1954. But it is now March 1955, and yet no action has been taken in this regard. That is the way in which the administration is going on. Probably because the Minister concerned belonged to my hon. friend's district, the action seems to have been taken so early as within forty days.

I would not take the time of the House any more, because there are other friends of mine who want to speak. I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): It is a pleasure to me to speak while you are occupying the Chair. It reminds me of our long association in public affairs; and we have always appreciated and valued your advice and counsel.

So far as the discussion on the Supplementary and the 'On Account' Demand is concerned, I feel somewhat handicapped. No notice of any cut motion was given, nor did we have any indication as to the subjects that were to be touched upon or raised here. The distance between Kurnool and Delhi is not inconsiderable, and the questions which have been handled here do not usually come within the purview of our every day routine work. All the same, I was really gratified to listen to the speeches, in which unqualified tribute was paid to the ability, assiduity, energy and efficiency with which the present Governor has been conducting the affairs of Andhra. I am not far wrong in thinking that this House would like me to communicate their assessment of his administration to him. It will hearten him; it will hearten other officers, and it will almost amount to the opening of a new page for appreciation of public services by Parliament, which is a rare thing; and it is likely to tone up the entire administrative machine, and to give it perhaps a new energy and efficiency which has not been surpassed so far.

I feel equally glad to hear from all Members who have spoken, except one, their own considered opinion about the manner in which the elections have been conducted in Andhra. All have testified to the impartiality of those who are in charge of the administration. It is the consensus of opinon that the elections were free and fair. There was only one Member who may have been in the thick of the fight, representing a particular Party, and even he did not utter a word against the views that had been expressed on this subject by other responsible Members of this House. So, I take it that the myth about the elections being in any way unfair is exploded, buried, and no one will refer to it hereafter. We have had enough it, but we now learn that all that had been said was based on misinformation—that is how I would like to put it.

I was, however, somewhat perturbed to hear that the Andhra Ministry, according to some of the speakers, had not done its part well and efficienctly. It has been, according to them, lacking in fairplay. I would have been prepared to look into the records of the Andhra Ministry to survey all that has been done by them, but in the face of the election results, I wonder if it is open to me to do so. Having received almost unanimous support of the people of Andhra, who were the best judges, better judges than even the eminent Members of Parliament, they can well claim that their administration was almost as excellent, as excellence can be

I am not in a position to pronounce any judgment, but I am certainly influnced by the unanimous judgment given by lakhs and lakhs of the residents of Andhra, who had occasion and opportunity to see from day to day the working of the Ministry, the way they served them and the way they administered the affairs and looked to their needs and requirements. I think we can well hold that the election is the best tribute that any Ministry could have received for the good work done by them.

Some suggestions have been made that the new Ministry should be stable, although there was also some lurking apprehension that being sufficiently strong, the equilibrium would be so stable that nobody would be in a position to create any apprehension in any quarter. Well, the two things can not go together. If you want stable Ministry, then the equilibrium has to be stable and we should not mourn over our lot if a large number of members belonging to one particular party have been returned after they had been tested in the actual crucible of day to day working. That must satisfy us that the people are wise and they have acted in a shrewd manner. Still, I think there is always need for vigilance and for improvement. According to an old adage, we bow before success with humility; and whenever a tree bears rich fruit, it bends downwards. So I hope that the new Ministry and those who have been returned will fully bear in mind the onerous responsibility that has been placed on their shoulders by the remarkable trust and confidence that has been imposed upon them by the entire population of Andhra. I hope they will not prove unworthy of this confidence and I hope it will be the endeavour of all of us, to whichever party he may belong, to assist them in the fulfilment of those dreams which they and we, who are assembled here, have always cherished.

Certain observations have been made as to the particular way certain parts have been treated or certain items of development have been handled. I think that if Members had examined the position closely, they would have found that the Andhra Administration

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

did not fare in any way worse than other regional or State Administrations. And yet Andhra had to start from scratch. It is an infant State. It had to face the travail of a new birth, it had its teething troubles. If, in spite of all these handicaps, the Ministry in Andhra have succeeded in doing anything substantially for the good and welfare of the people, let us not indulge in carping criticism, but congratulate them on their success in these very difficult and trying circumstances.

It has been said that grants made had lapsed. I do not know if hon. Members are aware that during the first two or three years of the Five Year Plan, few were the States who had been able to utilise the entire amount placed at their disposal. Spade-work had to be done, preliminaries had to be settled and the responsibility that people in charge of public administration owe to the public for the prudent use of the funds placed at their disposal had to be constantly borne in mind. In the circumstances, we need not be surprised if the Andhra Ministry were not lavish in wasting away public funds without taking due care. But still we find that they have done their part well. If hon. Members will look at the Budget for the next year, they will find that the revised estimates have gone up, which indicates that the expenditure during the current year is going to exceed the provision made at the beginning when the original estimate was framed. From that, they can easily conclude that the Plan had been gathering momentum and they had been showing greater and greater concrete results. If they will look at the Supplementary Demands and also at the other big volume that has been placed before them, they will find that there is a very encouraging and heartening provision for new developmental works.

I was somewhat perplexed to hear of the tug between the north and the south even within Andhra. I had supposed that with the separation of Andhra, all separatist tendencies had been terminated and extinguished for good.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South-West-*cum* Bareilly Distt.—North): It is a vicious circle.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is a dangerous thing. Once we go on thinking in regional terms, we shall not be able to maintain the integrity of our country. Can we forget, can any sensible person forget, that all places cannot be developed simultaneously at one and the same time? There should be some order, some arrangement, and we have to see that the best results are attained to enable us to do more and yet more with every passing day. If that is borne in mind, then there is no reason why there should be any such feeling in any quarter. But I find from the information that is before me that as much has been done for the south as for the north. The scarcity areas, according to the scheme of the Government of India, are entitled to prompt and sympathetic attention, and that will be given to them. So far as the Government of India are concerned, I venture to say that they will render every assistance that they can to the Andhra State in order to ensure the progress of the people living there, and specially to raise the standard of living in the suppressed or under-developed areas. That will be our wish and that will I hope, be our joint effort.

Some suggestion was also made about the Tungabhadra Project being managed in such a way that its benefits might be extended to the largest number. Of course, it will be so done and every effort will be made to see that we get the best out of it and that the people get the best out of our endeavours.

2 P.M.

There was also a reference to the possibility of imposing a levy by way of an export duty on rice sent from

Andhra to other States. I wonder who will pay that amount. Whether you call it export duty or whether you call it by any other name, it is after all the cultivator in Andhra who will have to bear the burden of it. It is not open to any State to impose any export duty on the goods that are sent to other districts, but at a time like this when the prices of agricultural products are fast declining and are giving us cause for real concern, it would be hardly wise to think in those terms. I personally am rather uneasy over the steep fall in the prices of agricultural products and really wish that something could be done to sustain the prices so that the masses, on whose purchasing power ultimately the extent of production depends, may not be impoverished. That is the purpose, that is the principle which we should place before ourselves.

In Andhra special attention has been paid to irrigation and power projects and that is but natural. Large sums have also been spent on rural development and on improving cultivation. New methods have been introduced; fertilisers have been used in large quantities, and I presume that the average yield per acre has gone up. We have to persevere in these methods not only in one part of the State but all over, so that the disparity may be removed and all the citizens of India may move erect with their head upward and lead a comfortable, easy and cultured life. Towards that end we all have to strive from day to day.

There was also some reference to other minor points, such as the basic schools. The training is to be given only to enable these people to join the ranks of village agricultural workers so that they may be trained as such and may be initiated in the art of agriculture in a tender age when the minds are receptive.

There were also some other suggestions and particular stress was laid on, the way the *banjar* lands are being managed. Even if the *banjar* lands were distributed gratuitously, only a fraction of the people of Andhra would have got it. What should be done? We stand in need of funds; all our resources have to be tapped. Should those who get the benefit out of something given to them bear the burden or should others who do not get any benefit and are not in a position to make any contribution be coerced into doing something which they are not capable of doing? This is the simple principle of equity and we have to bear in mind that unless we make the utmost use of the available resources, we cannot develop the country as fast as we wish. India will not remain under-developed; every part of it will be able to make the best use of its resources and every citizen living in this State will lead a good, cultured life. As our experience grows, I hope we all will learn to be non-violent in our methods, in our speech and in our acts. I trust that the lessons of practical life will not be wasted and ignored. But I am an incorrigible optimist and trust that even if once they are ignored, similar lessons will follow and ultimately people may have to accept that the principles propounded by Gandhiji are the best, and the most suitable, for our country, and everyone of us can do his best and can hope to get the best from people only by his own allegiance to them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. I, IV, VII to XIII, XVI, XVII, XIX, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXVI, XXVII, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXIVA, XXXIVB, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXIX and XL be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of the

corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.*—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. I—LAND REVENUE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. IV—FOREST

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,27,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND NO. VIII—IRRIGATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,22,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. IX—HEAD OF STATE MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Head of State Ministers and Headquarters staff'."

DEMAND NO. X—STATE LEGISLATURE AND ELECTIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,64,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'State Legislature and Elections'."

DEMAND NO. XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,48,900 be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XII—ADMINISTRARION OF JUSTICE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. XIII—JAILS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,36,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XVI—MEDICAL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XIX—VETERINARY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 92,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND No. XXII—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,58,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and Other Backward Classes'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Labour including Factories'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Works—Works'."

DEMAND No. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,03,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Works—Graints-in-aid'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,41,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LAND HOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,43,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Payment of compensation to land holders on the abolition of the Zamindari system'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIVA — CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Improvements to Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIVB—AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,26,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Agricultural Improvements and Research'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,79,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 4,26,62,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

DEMAND NO. XL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,63,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Governments'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account—Andhra also to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. I to XLII be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants on Account which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.*—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND No. I—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Land Revenue Department'."

DEMAND No. II—EXCISE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Excise Department'."

DEMAND No. III—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. IV—FOREST DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Forest Department'."

DEMAND No. V—REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Registration Department'."

DEMAND No. VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Motor Vehicles Acts Administration'."

DEMAND No. VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES—ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties—Administration'."

DEMAND No. VIII—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. IX—HEADS OF STATE, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS' STAFF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters' Staff'."

DEMAND No. X—STATE LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND No. XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. XIII—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XIV—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XV—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. XVI—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XVIII—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. XIX—VETERINARY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND No. XX—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. XXI—INDUSTRIAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. XXII—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, CASTES, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes, etc.'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Labour including Factories'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Civil Works—Works'."

DEMAND No. XXV—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant'."

DEMAND No. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. XXVIII—FAMINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND No. XXIX—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. XXX—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Community Development Projects'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Compensation to Zamindars'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. XL—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,900 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Commuted value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

DEMAND NO. XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,61 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

ANDHRA APPROPRIATION BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of the financial year 1954-55.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of the financial year 1954-55."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce* the Bill and beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of the financial year 1954-55, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of the financial year 1954-55, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

ANDHRA APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of a part of the financial year 1955-56.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of a part of the financial year 1955-56."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce* the Bill and beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and

---

*Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri M. C. Shah]

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of a part of the financial year 1955-56, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra for the service of a part of the financial year 1955-56, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

*DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1954-55—RAILWAYS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15 and 18."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.*—Ed. of p.p.]

DEMAND No. 4—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES ADMINISTRATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,14,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 5— ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,83,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

DEMAND No. 6—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES —OPERATING STAFF

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses — Operating Staff'."

DEMAND No. 7—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (Fuel)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

DEMAND No. 8—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 74,08,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses — Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

---

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 13—APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,06,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 15—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

DEMAND NO. 18—OPEN LINE WORKS—DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,96,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Development Fund'."

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 2 BILL

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1954-55 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1954-55 for the purposes of Railways".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Alagesan: I introduce* the Bill and beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1954-55 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1954-55 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula, were added to the Bill.

Shri Alagesan: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

RAILWAY STORES (UNLAWFUL POSSESSION) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Alagesan in respect of the Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): I sent in an amendment proposing reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has it been placed before the House?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I move it now.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar, Sardar Hukum

---

*Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Singh, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Shri Tek Chand, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri P. R. Kanavade Patil, Shri R. Venkataraman, Shri Fulsinghji B. Dabhi, Shri C. R. Narsimhan, Shri Kamal Kumar Basu, Shri Mulchand Dube, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar, Shri O. V. Alagesan and the Mover, with instructions to report by the 31st March, 1955."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was there not a similar Bill regarding the position with respect to the Posts and Telegraphs?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We passed that.

Shri Alagesan: My name being there should not be construed as my acceptance of the motion of the hon. Member.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: By courtesy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand that his consent means only this: In case the hon. Minister cannot definitely say that the motion can be accepted or not, and in case the motion is accepted by the House, the hon. Minister does not want to stay out of the Committee. That is what he means.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Will he be allowed to speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. There are exceptions.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Then the exception is to be made to all the Members.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, as you have been pleased to remark, it is quite true that this House has accepted the principle involved in this Bill with regard to another Bill relating to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. In that Bill copper wires and other articles were said to be manufactured for that Department and the possession of those things were sought to be penalised. I was one of those who supported that measure and I submitted at that time that that measure was certainly due and anyone would support it. I am also ready to accord support to that kind of a measure even now and therefore, it is not that I am opposing this measure. I have sent in notice of certain amendments to this Bill as well as an amendment for its reference to the Select Committee.

I think, since the Bill is a complicated one, it is desirable that it should go to a Select Committee so that all the provisions may be thrashed out there. You will be pleased to see that in 1944 an Ordinance was passed, a copy of which appears as a part of this Bill. There it is stated:

"Whereas an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to make special provision for the punishment of the offence of unlawful possession of railway stores; etc. etc."

At present, unfortunately or fortunately—I should say fortunately—there is no emergency whatever. This emergency legislation of 1944 is sought to be extended to Part B States today. On account of a certain Act of the Parliament this Ordinance exists in that part of India which is known as the old British India. But in Part B States it has got no force today and this Bill is designed to extend the provisions of the Ordinance to Part B States. That is why this Bill has been brought. But, I have taken this occasion to submit to the House for its consideration, that since we are enacting this Bill, we should place on the statute book, a good measure, a valid measure, a measure which will be of some use to the country.

Now, hon. Members will kindly look at the name of the Bill. The name of the Bill is Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Bill. "Railway stores" has been defined in clause 2 which says " 'Railway stores' includes any article used or intended to be used in the construction, operation or maintenance of a railway". My humble submission is this. I do not know of any penal law which makes the mere possession of a certain article penal. In our Penal Code, theft is an offence and under section 411, receiving of stolen property or retaining stolen property is an offence. Incidentally, in section 114 of the Evidence Act we find a provision saying for instance that recent possession of stolen property gives rise to certain presumptions such as of theft or receiving or keeping stolen property. But, mere possession as such is not penal. This is an exceptional kind of law for a particular kind of emergency. Mere possession can never be penal and certainly the possession for a long time or the possession extending over a very long period will, according to ordinary principles of the Indian Evidence Act, not make such possession penal and give rise to no presumptions.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): But, "unlawful possession"?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I want to know what is "unlawful possession". That term has not been defined. Possession becomes unlawful if you pass this Bill; otherwise all possession is lawful. Therefore there is nothing like unlawful possession. Even in the Penal Code there is no offence like "unlawful possession". Nowhere else "unlawful possession" by itself has been regarded as an offence unless "unlawful" is defined in a particular way. Then, what about "railway stores"? There is no definition of "railway stores". The only thing said is: "it also includes any article used or intended to be used...." Now, what is this intention? Whose intention? Intention at what time? Today you may intend that a particular material may be used and tomorrow your experts may declare that it is not of any use. What would happen then? Who is to determine this "intention"? When will the intention be cancelled? All these things we do not know. Again, it has only been defined "it includes certain kind of stores". You have not defined "railway stores".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are not stores sold from time to time as surplus articles in the railways?

Shri Alagesan: Such of those articles as are not wanted, like scrap etc., are being sold.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about sleepers?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They are also sold.

Shri Alagesan: Yes. But, anybody who comes in possession of railway materials other than by such purchases will be considered as being in unlawful possession.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might have purchased the material ten years before. Is he bound to prove that? There is no period of time.

Shri Alagesan: All that can be verified.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What is railway property? I think it includes all property belonging to the railways. It is worth crores of rupees. It includes all kinds of things like chairs, tables, bulbs, fittings etc. It includes sleepers also. Food also is included because that is also stored by railways. Every kind of thing is a railway property. There is no brand of "railway property". In respect of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Shri Raj Bahadur had a very good case. He told us that he could say conclusively that a particular kind of property belonged to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Now, if Shri Alagesan is able to say in respect of any property conclusively that it is railway property, and there is no question of old property being sold to anyone, I would readily agree to this measure. I am anxious as the Minister himself or any other Member in this House to protect railway property. I do not want that theft of any public property or even private property should be committed. At the same time, this is public property and therefore, sacred. I want that the punishment may be five years instead of three years as we have already provided in the ordinary Act. But, I am afraid, if we have got a law like this, after all your police machinery and your

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

courts are all the same, for all kinds of laws. Your police being the same I know how this Act can be used to the detriment of innocent people. Now supposing as you were pleased to point out......

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Are you opposing this Bill?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No. I have given amendments which will improve the Bill and bring it on the same lines as the Bill relating to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. I have stated in one amendment that if you manufacture and brand any article, which after disposal or otherwise could not be found in the market, then I can understand, in respect of that article you may be allowed to say that any person in possession of it must be in possession by way of theft. But, if you are yourself disposing of these articles after some time and people are purchasing them, then even after hundred years after the sale you can claim those articles to be yours. You can say that a person, even though he might have purchased the article, is in possession of it by unlawful means and you can see that he is challanned. I am rather surprised to see the wording of the operative clause which reads like this:

"Whoever is found, or is proved to have been, in possession of any article of railway stores shall, if the court sees reasonable grounds for believing such article to be or to have been the property of any railway administration, unless he proves that the article came into his possession lawfully, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both."

What is the meaning of these words? So far as "reasonable grounds for believing such article to be or to have been the property of any railway administration" is concerned, this is a net too wide which will enmesh within its tentacles each and every person including all railway servants. The railway administration may say at any time that you are in unlawful possession of railway property even though you might have paid for it. It need not be railway property. If there are reasonable grounds for believing that it was once the railway property, then you are liable for punishment. What are the reasonable grounds for believing like that? Ordinarily in a case of theft the claimant has to prove that the property is his. If he cannot prove it to be his property, then there is no theft. In this case the property need not belong to the railway. The only point is that there must be some grounds to believe that it belongs to the railway. I should, therefore, think that there is no case made out at all for our agreeing to this enlargement of the rights of the railways. The property need not belong to the railways. If there are grounds for believing...

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): The words are "have been", not "had been".

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Reasonable grounds.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If the words "had been" were to be there, should it be "for believing such article to be or had been..."?

Shri Heda: Your argument is as if the words are "had been".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That in the past the property belonged to the railways. At what time? According to me, even if twenty years ago the property belonged to them, and after being disposed of, it had changed hands three times, still the words should be "have been". The words are rightly used. For the purpose of the clause the words "had been" could not have been used here grammatically.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member concluding?

Shri K. K. Basu: He has just begun.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not trying to hustle him. He may continue his speech tomorrow. Now we will take up the other business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th March, 1955."

It is a simple report, only allotting time for the resolutions coming here for discussion today, and the time is stated in the report. I commend it for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th March, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE.* CORPORATION FOR BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, regarding the resolution moved by Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha on the 25th February, the discussion had concluded and just when he was called upon to reply there was no time and the House was adjourned on that day. Now he will reply to the debate.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The discussion on this motion ended as the Prime Minister was going to speak on that day in reply to the debate on the President's Address. If with the permission of the Mover I might be allowed to take a couple of minutes now, I shall be grateful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of the Mover. The Mover has no option in the matter. I will allow the hon. Minister.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I may be allowed to clarify the position. Fifteen minutes are allowed for it because the hon. Minister stated that he would require three or four minutes, and ten minutes were left for the Mover to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not able to follow. When does the hon. Minister want to speak?

Dr. Keskar: I might clarify. I was speaking on the previous day when the discussion concluded, and at that time the Prime Minister was to reply to the debate on the President's Address. Suddenly we concluded, we thought voting would take place immediately. But as time was being given to the Mover to reply, it was said that it would be postponed. Now, since there is time, I want to clarify one or two matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, he may go on.

Dr. Keskar: I do not want to take much time and take away the time which my hon. friend would like to have to give his reply.

I could not reply then to the point made by Shri S. N. Das who unfortunately is not here in the House. The position is this. The All India Radio at present is a government department. Parliament has a machinery for examining and for going into the working of all the departments of Government. And if certainly the Estimates Committee, which is the Parliament's organ for going regularly into the accounts and the working of these departments, finds that there is something wrong or the working is not good, it is entitled to and it does recommend things to be done. And I think it is not possible, neither is it desirable in my opinion, to have a sort of committee that he suggests for doing this work. The particular work would have been done by the Estimates Committee. And hon. Members had the benefit of

[Dr. Keskar]

having the Estimates Committee's Report on that very day.

One point regarding this rather intrigued me. Because Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha and one other friend mentioned—they made a great point of it—that the Estimates Committee's Report presented to the House that day contained seventy-two different recommendations for the improvement of the A.I.R. I think that Members do not expect the Estimates Committee to issue standard certificates to the departments that they are working well. They are there to suggest improvements, and if there are any defects or if there is anything wrong they say there is something wrong and it should be rectified. And if the Committee suggests improvements it does not mean that on the whole the department has not been working well. I might express here my appreciation of the way in which the Estimates Committee has gone into this matter, and I am also grateful for its appreciation of the working of the A.I.R. in general. It is the duty of the Committee to suggest improvements. Improvement is a continuous process. And even after carrying out the improvements suggested there would be room for improvement still. And these improvements will continuously go on. Therefore it should not be taken when the Estimates Committee suggest some improvements in the A.I.R. or in any other department that it means that they condemn the working of the department. I think it is a wrong way of interpreting their recommendations and a wrong way of considering the functions of the Estimates Committee.

Sir, I do not feel that any such committee as the one suggested is called for when the most important Committee of the House has been going into the working of the department and it has seen it thoroughly.

There has always been a quotation about the British Broadcasting Corporation. Now, if we look very carefully into the reports regarding the Commissions that have been appointed about the B.B.C., the main quarrel has always been—and that quarrel has necessitated the appointments of the Commissions—that there has been a group in the House of Commons which has always been pressing that the monopoly given to the B.B.C., regarding broadcasting might be taken away. And it has been mainly the commercial interests that have been trying to take away the monopoly. There has been kind of periodical pressure, and that has led to the appointment of the Commissions; and the Commissions used to recommend that the monopoly should remain.

So, really speaking, it is not a kind of check, because there is an Estimates Committee in the British Parliament also which looks into the working of it. It was for a specific purpose that it used to be done, and I personally do not think there is any useful purpose going to be served by the sort of committee that he has suggested

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर उत्तर-पश्चिम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का कुछ उत्तर देने से पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक बात का स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने सन् १९४८ में कहा था कि वे हिन्दुस्तान में एक सेमी अटानोमस बाडी की तरह की चीज चाहते हैं। माननीय मंत्री डा० केसकर ने भी यह कहा था कि दो तीन साल बाद वह समय आयेगा जब हम कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में हम विचार करेंगे और हम रेडियो के स्वावलम्बी होने की उम्मीद करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बीच में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाई हुई है और कब ऐसा समय आयेगा।

Dr. Keskar: Firstly, I might say that the Prime Minister has never said that he thinks that a Corporation alone will serve the purpose. Corproration is something, and I also said that I have no objection to a Corporation.......

Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: I may quote the language of the Prime

Minister. He said:

"It would be better if we had a semi-autonomous Corporation, under, of course, Government, with the policy controlled by Government." This is what he said.

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Sir, it is better. That does not mean that it is going to be done today. As I said, I have no objection also. I personally feel that a Corporation would as a matter of fact serve a better purpose, because Government will, like the other Corporations, run it, and there will be no parliamentary interference. Because in running a Corporation the methods are different. It is semi-autonomous. The question whether we should have a semi-autonomous body which will function better will certainly be kept under careful consideration by Government. But I say this is in the interest of the Parliament. For me it would be much better if there is a Corporation because I would be able to run it without much interference from Parliament. It should not be considered that I am thinking in my own interest of suggesting that there should not be a Corporation.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : उस दिशा में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यदि आनरेबल मैम्बर बोलना चाहते हैं तो बोल सकते हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): May I know what is the difference between a semi-autonomous body and a Corporation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members have had the experience of the Damodar Valley Corporation. Once the money of the State is given away to the Corporation, Parliament ceases to have any control. The hon. Member may continue.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : मेरे प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ भी कहा है उसमें मुझे कोई सार नज़र नहीं आया, उसमें कोई तथ्य नज़र नहीं आया । माननीय शर्मा जी ने कहा कि मैं किसी तरह की कमिटी बनाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूं क्योंकि जिस किसी कमिटी ने सरकार को अपनी रिपोट दी उस पर कुछ भी अमल सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया गया । इस वास्ते वे कोई कमिटी बनाये जाने के पक्ष में नही हैं । मैं शर्मा जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उनकी बात का कभी भी सरकार पर कोई असर हुआ है और यदि नहीं हुआ तो वे आगे से ऐसी गलती न करें।

श्री डो० सी० शर्मा : मेरी बात का बहुत असर हुआ ह । म न जरनलिस्टों के बारे में कहा था और उन्होंने एक बिल भी पास कर दिया है ।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : मैं समझता हूं कि यह आपके कहने पर नही हुआ बल्कि जो सिफ़ारिश सरकार को की गई थी उसपर इस ने आचरण किया है । आपके कहने का सरकार पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता अत: उनको आगे से बोलने की ग़लती नहीं करनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात शर्मा जी ने यह कही थी कि आज हमें जो अख्तियार मिले हुए हैं, पार्लियामेंट को जो अख्तियार मिले हुए हैं उन अख्तियारों को हमें किसी दूसरे के ज़िम्मे नहीं करना चाहिए । जो सदस्य यहां पर मौजूद हैं वे जानते हैं कि जो हक़ उनको मिले हुए हैं जो कारपोरेशन बना दिये जाने पर क्या उन्हों ने अपने अधिकार कारपोरेशन को नहीं दे दिये । यह तो एक बूढ़े आदमी की सी बात हुई जो यह नहीं चाहता कि उसके जीते जागते उससे उसके हक़ लड़के द्वारा छीने जायें । हम चाहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट की ओर से इस तरह की जो कारपोरेशन बने, या जो संस्था बने उसको कुछ न कुछ अख्तियार ज़रूर दिये जायें और इन शक्तियों का विकेन्द्रीकरण किया जाये । एक ही हाथ में शक्ति को रखना अच्छी बात नहीं है । अगर कोई शक्ति किसी दूसरे के हाथ में जाती है या संस्था के हाथ में जाती है तो इस में किसी तरह का एतराज़ नहीं होना

[ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह]

चाहिये । फिर भी अगर वे चाहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट के कंट्रोल में रहते हुए वह कारपोरेशन काम करे और आपका कंट्रोल उस पर कायम रहे तो ऐसा भी हो सकता है । आपके हाथ में कानून है और यदि वह कानून इस तरह के कंट्रोल रखने की इजाजत नही देता तो आप उस कानून को बदल सकते हैं और यदि कोई वैधानिक अड़चन है तो वह भी दूर की जा सकती है । आप जिस तरह से भी चाहें उसपर नियंत्रण रख सकते हैं ।

श्री श्री नारायण दास जी ने कहा था कि चाहे सरकार कितनी ही ईमानदारी से काम करे, कितनी ही निष्पक्षता से काम करे लेकिन लोगों को उस पर हमेशा शक होता है कि सरकार पक्षपात पूर्ण तरीके से काम कर रही है । इस पर भाई अलगू राय शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि यह लाइलाज बीमारी है । इसका क्या इलाज है । मैं आपको बतलाता हूं । इसका एक इलाज तो यह है कि आप अपने अधिकार इस पर से छोड़ दें, यह जो प्रचार का साधन है उसको एक पब्लिक कारपोरेशन के हाथ में दे दें । ऐसा करने से किसी किस्म की शिकायत नहीं रह जाएगी और कोई भी इस पर शक की निगाह से नहीं देखेगा । अगर आप इस बीमारी का इलाज करना चाहते हैं तो इसका यही एक इलाज है ।

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद ने कहा कि हमारे देश में भाषा का प्रश्न है, हमारे देश में काश्मीर का प्रश्न है और हमें राष्ट्र की शक्ति का निर्माण करना है। इन सब प्रश्नों को हल करने का जो तरीका उन्होंने बताया वह यह है कि इसको एक विभाग के जरिये चलाया जाए न कि किसी किस्म के कारपोरेशन के जरिये । दूसरे देशों के इतिहास हमारे सामने हैं । दूसरे देशों में जो कमेटियां नियुक्त की गई थीं और उन्होंने जो रिपोर्टस पेश की हैं उनको मैंने पढ़ा है वहां पर भी विभिन्न भाषाओं के होते हुए भी पब्लिक कारपोरेशन बहुत ही अच्छे तरीके से काम कर रहे हैं । वहां पर भी राष्ट्र के निर्माण का काम हो रहा है और भली भांति हो रहा है । यदि आप चाहें तो आप इस पब्लिक कारपोरेशन पर नियंत्रण रख सकते हैं और किसी तरह का प्रतिबन्ध भी लगा सकते हैं । यदि आप चाहते हैं कि दूसरे देशों में जो समाचार भेजे जायें वे आपकी इजाज़त से भेजे जायें तो इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण आप उस कारपोरेशन पर रख सकते हैं । ऐसा करने से आपके रास्ते में कोई रुकावट नहीं होगी । इसलिये यदि आप कहें कि अभी आपको भाषा का प्रश्न हल करना है, काश्मीर का प्रश्न हल करना है या आपके सामने आपकी वैदेशिक नीति का प्रश्न है अतः आप एक पब्लिक कारपोरेशन नहीं बना सकते । मेरे विचार में यह अच्छी दलील नहीं है । डा० केसकर ने एक पब्लिक कारपोरेशन बनाये जाने के खिलाफ जो भी दलीलें दी हैं उन में भी मुझे सार नज़र नहीं आया । संक्षेप में उन्होंने बताया कि कोई भी कारपोरेशन स्वतंत्र रूप में काम कर सके यह संभव नहीं है । बी० बी० सी० भी पार्लियामेंट के कंट्रोल में रहते हुये काम करता है, पार्लियामेंट में उसके बाबत जवाब दिये जाते हैं, उसकी कार्यवाहियों पर बहस की जाती है, वहां के गवर्नर आदि जब बहाल किये जाते हैं तो वे भी सरकार द्वारा बहाल किये जाते हैं । शायद आपको यह मालूम होगा कि हाल ही में वहां एक फ़ैसला किया गया है कि बी०बी०सी० के जो गवर्नर बहाल किये जायेंगे वे एक दूसरी बाडी द्वारा बहाल किये जायेंगे । उस बाडी में जो लोग होंगे उन में पार्लियामेंट के स्पीकर, अपोज़ीशन के लीडर, वहां का प्राइम-मिनिस्टर, चीफ जस्टिस इत्यादि

होंगे । ऐसे ज़िम्मेदार लोग वहां गवर्नरों को बहाल करने के लिये हों तो ऐसे आदमियों के ऊपर या ऐसी संस्था के ऊपर किसी तरह का अविश्वास रखने का कोई कारण नहीं हो सकता । उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि कमर्शियल इंट्रेस्ट इसमें आ जायेंगे । मुझे पता नहीं कि कमर्शियल इंटरेस्ट का क्या मतलब है ? क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि यह कमर्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन के हाथ में चला जायेगा या कमर्शियल एडवर्टिज़मेंट शुरू हो जायेंगे । अगर इसके बारे में भी इस पर वे किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहें तो वे ऐसा भी कर सकते हैं । बी० बी० सी० में चार्टर के ज़रिये उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है जिससे कि कमर्शियल इंटरेस्ट उस में नहीं आ सकता, और वह पब्लिक गुड के लिये ही इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है । आपने चार करोड़ रुपया इस पर खर्च कर दिया है और आप दस करोड़ और खर्च करने वाले हैं । पता नहीं इसमें आपने टेलीविज़न की व्यवस्था की है या नहीं । यदि आप इतना रुपया खर्च करना चाहते हैं तो क्या आप यह सब रूपया एक पब्लिक कारपोरेशन को नहीं दे सकते । आपने हाल ही में सात करोड़ रुपया एक कारपोरेशन को बना कर उसको दिया है जो रुपया व्यापारियों को दिया जायेगा । यहां के व्यवसायियों को देगा । यदि आप चाह तो एक पब्लिक कारपोरेशन बना कर जो रुपया आप खर्च करना चाहते हैं उसके हवाले कर सकते हैं, इसमें कोई रुकावट आपके सामने नहीं आती । यदि आप उस कापोरेशन को कुछ भी नहीं देना चाहते, कोई ग्रान्ट नहीं देंना चाहते, सबसिडी नहीं देना चाहते और चाहते हैं कि वह कारपोरेशन केवल फीसों के ज़रिये ही अपना काम चलायें तो बात दूसरी है और में कुछ भी नहीं कहना चाहता । लेकिन यदि आप अपना सहयोग इस कारपोरेशन को देना चाहते हैं और हर किस्म से इसकी मदद करना चाहते हैं तो आपके रास्ते में किसी किस्म की रुकावट पैदा नहीं हो सकती और उस पर जिस तरह का नियंत्रण आप रखना चाहें आप रख सकते हैं । ऐसी हालत में मैं फिर आपसे कहूंगा कि आपने और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो आश्वासन दिया था उसको पूरा करें और आप ऐसा कदम जरूर उठायें जिससे कारपोरेशन स्थापित हो । ऐसा करने से आप पर जो पक्षपात का लांछन लगाया जाता है उससे आप भी बच सकते हैं और ब्राडकास्टिंग के माध्यम को राष्ट्र के निर्माण में और राष्ट्र के हित में इस्तेमाल भी कर सकते हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the amendment pressed? Shri S. N. Das. Not in his seat. Very well.

The question is:

That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:

> "This House before expressing its opinion regarding the suitability of any organisation for controlling and regulating the broadcasting medium considers it necessary that the Central Government should constitute a Committee consisting of the Members of Parliament and experts, who, after examining the activities and the system of working of the present organisation as also after ascertaining which organisations function in other countries for this work and the system of their working, should make necessary recommendations in this regard and suggest ways and means for their implementation".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "This House is of opinion that Government should introduce legislation, as early as possible, to set up a corporation to control and

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

operate the broadcasting media in the conutry."

The motion was negatived.

RESOLUTION *RE* SEPARATION OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS FINANCE

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I beg to move:

> "This House is opinion that Posts and Telegraphs Finance should be separated from the General Finance."

This is not the first time that I am bringing this subject before the House and the Ministry. Last year and the year before last during the Budget discussions on the Demands for Grants of the Communications Ministry I put this matter before the House and the Ministry. The replies of the hon. Minister and the hon. Deputy Minister in those two years could not satisfy me.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

They touched all the other points referred to by me, but on the point of separation, they were silent.

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I did say a few words about that also, so far as I remember.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I want a categorical reply from the Communications Minister, from the Finance Minister and the Cabinet as to whether they are ready to accept this resolution, the purport of which has been put forward for more than two years.

My demand is based on the ground which I have mentioned before also, *viz.*, that this department is not only a public utility concern, but also a commercial one as is the present Indian Railways. Why has Railway finance been separated by a Convention in 1924? Why has it been ratified in 1949 and ratified again in December last? Where is the answer?

Both the hon. Ministers admitted in answer to my question and in answer to the question put by my friend Mr. Mukerjee that the Posts and Telegraphs Department is not only a public utility concern, but also a commercial one. Then, where is the difficulty? Is the Cabinet, is the Government not willing to accept it? On what ground should it not be separated? We must be clear.

It has been moved since 1924. The then Legislature moved it. Then it was not accepted simply because it was a losing concern and nothing else. Now, it is not a losing concern. You will see that till now the Posts and Telegraphs department was a losing concern, but this year Rs. 70 lakhs is the net surplus. So, that argument will not stand. Why is this discrimination made against this Ministry? Perhaps, they think: united we stand, divided we fall. Then, why have you separated Railway finance? Did not the Railway finance being separated work so well that in the present budget discussion all of my friends commended the department? Why should there not be that much commendation for this department also if its finance is separated? By separation, it should not be meant that it is going away. No. It is within the administration as the Railway is. The whole finance is there, but for management and other things we should have this Posts and Telegraphs finance separated, for its good running as the Railway is running. The Railway has a finance of Rs. 800 crores as capital, while the Posts and Telegraphs now has Rs. 84 crores capital. In its own way, the Posts and Telegraphs department can run it.

In spite of so much money accumulated with the General Finance, why is it that the employees of this department spread over all corners of India are not getting accommodation to live in? Because, the Posts and Telegraphs Department has no management of its own to give accommodation to its employees, whereas the Railway has its engineering department of its own. It has not got to depend upon the P. W. D. which is regarded as the worst by all Ministries. This is the only department which has the onerous task of constructing accommodation for all of us. The Railway has its own engineering department, and why not this sister organisation, the Posts and Telegraphs Department follow the same? My request to the Government, to the Cabinet, is: let us know where lies the difficulty in separating this finance. Let us be satisfied. What are the difficulties? Why is not Government coming forward with the difficulties that lie in its way?

The Railway has a Depreciation Reserve Fund, a Development Fund and a Revenue Reserve Fund. The Posts and Telegraphs Department has the Depreciation Fund. But you will be astonished to hear that during 1955-56, as has been shown in the Demands for Grants, gross receipts of the Posts and Telegraphs Department were Rs. 47.72 crores, working expenses Rs. 44.65 crores and net receipt Rs. 3.06 crores. Out of this remaining Rs. 3.06 crores, you will be astonished to hear, only Rs. 70 lakhs are left with the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The rest, Rs. 2.36 crores, will go to the General Fund. That will be kept as a reserve. The Department will get interest for this. As I said before, if the Postal Department wants to carry out some improvement or give more facilities to to its employees, it has to beg of the general revenue. I am using the word "begging" in the sense that they have to approach the General Finance. I would not have used this word if the General Finance readily sanctioned the amount which had been asked for. That is not the case. The General Finance will give the interest that is due on the Reserve Fund, and any further sums asked for by the Posts and Telegraphs Department will be considered in conjunction with the demands of the other Ministries.

3 P.M.

I would not have tabled my Resolution but for the fact that it has been admitted that the Posts and Telegraphs Department is a utility *cum*. commercial service, as the Railways are. So, I am not in a position to understand why Rs. 2 crores should go this way.

Now, taking the case of the Railways, the overall gross traffic receipts in 1955-56 is estimated at Rs. 292.54 crores; ordinary working expenses: 206.59 crores; surplus Rs. 85.91 crores. The break up of the surplus is as follows: Depreciation Reserve Fund Rs. 35 crores; payment to General Revenues at 4 per cent. Rs. 36.7 crores; payment to worked lines .21 crores; miscellaneous expenditure Rs. 7.49 crores; net surplus Rs. 7.14 crores—that will go to the Development Fund. That is the Railways have to pay Rs. 36.7 crores in all and the rest they can spend for the improvement or extension of lines or in any other manner they think fit. Why should it not be the same in regard to these Rs. 2 crores?

The capital of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is Rs. 84 crores. Contribution to Renewal Reserve Fund is Rs. 1.35 crores. The total of the Renewal and Reserve Fund as on 31st March 1955 is about Rs. 17 crores. This amount is with the Government. Have the Posts and Telegraphs Department thought for a while of establishing or constructing a hospital with at least two hundred beds for those of its employees who are suffering from T. B.? Last year the hon. Minister said that he was trying to get some beds reserved in some hospitals. Did he succeed in it? Every department, and the people in general, need hospitals. There are general hospitals for the public, and there are departmental hospitals for employees. Just see what the Railways have done. The Railways have their own hospitals, good hospitals—by 'good' I mean as good hospitals as can be seen in

[S. C. Samanta]

the great cities of India. If the employees are given certain amenities and facilities in time of need, then the Department will run efficiently and economically. If the Department is permitted to utilise its surplus, we can extend the postal services to the farthest corners of the country. We are crying for amenities to be given to passengers, the users of railways. But what has the Posts and Telegraphs Department done for the users of communications? Is there even a bench in a post office for a vistor to sit on? Is there any bench in a Telegraph Office, for a consumer who is giving so much to the Department? Are the post offices provided with the furniture they should have? No.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): They have got mother earth.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Why? Where is the difficulty? The reason is that though the Department has the money with it, it has no flexibility. Railway finance, for the matter of that, is General Finance, in one sense. But the Department has the flexibility to utilise the money to the best advantage of itself as well as of the public. The same amount of flexibility should be afforded to the Posts and Telegraphs Department, so that it may work efficiently and become popular. In fact, in spite of all its handicaps this is the most popular department. There is less corruption in this department—it is an admitted fact. But still we must try to improve even those defects which now exist.

We have taken to extra departmental system. The hon. Minister said that it is prevalent in other countries as well. It may be so. But should we not look to the standards of our country and that of other countries, how they are living, what is their income etc. Here, if we give employment to a man on a lower pay, many hon. Members are pleased. But if you make a survey of it, you will find that most of them take to this, because they are out of employment. To those who take to such employment, why should not Government give proper facilities to improve themselves and to improve the Department? Why cannot the department entrust an extra-departmental postmaster with more than Rs. 250? It is because such men have been drawn from such a cadre, that they cannot be trusted. If only these men had been given the necessary training, they could have been trusted upon. But there is no arrangement for their training. How many research organisations are there in the railways? There are so many. But for doing research on anything in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, we have to depend upon other research stations in the country or research stations outside India. Now why should that be so? Why should not this department have its own research organisation? A research organisation can be established by this department, if only it is given freedom, and it can be made to feel that it has some power to execute things, and to do the best it can.

So, my request to the hon. Members present here is to give vent to their feelings on this question of separation of postal finance from general finance.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): All separation is painful.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): But we have passed the law relating to divorce.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That was for special marriage.

Shri S. C. Samanta: During the last four years, nearly Rs. 2 crores had been allowed to lapse, under the head 'Buildings' because the buildings could not be constructed. When I raised this matter here the hon. Minister of Communications and the hon. Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, said that a liaison will be created, and let us see whether we can improve. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what has been done by this liaison. Has it worked efficiently? I as a member of the regional Postal Advisory Committee of the West Bengal Circle moved a resolution there to the effect that a sum of about Rs. 20,000 should be placed at the disposal of the General Manager for construction of buildings. You will be astonished to hear that formerly the limit was Rs. 500, but later on, it has been increased to Rs. 5,000. I moved a resolution in that committee that this limit should be increased at least to Rs. 20,000 and if possible to Rs. 25,000. There are so many places in the mofussil, where buildings have been taken on rent for housing post offices, while just by their side, there is enough land belonging to the department, which is lying idle, and on which buildings could easily be constructed. In spite of the fact that there is the necessary finance available for the purpose in the coffers of the department, the grants have been allowed to lapse.

My earnest desire is that a Development Fund should at once be created, and after deducting the sum which will be required to pay to general finance a four per cent. return on the capital-at-charge, the rest of the amount should go to the Development Fund. And this Development Fund should be at the disposal of the Ministry, so that they can spend it for expanding the amenities required by the P. & T. Department.

Even though the department has it in view that there should be no police station which will not have a telegraph office in the near future, yet we find that telegraph offices are not being opened in several places. For the running of a good administration, a telegraph office is a necessity. But the State Governments are not coming forward to the extent they should. So, the P. & T. Department themselves have to open telegraph offices at all police stations. This is a thing which has been accepted by the hon. Minister already. But what do we find? In West Bengal, 131 telegraph offices were to be opened in police stations, and this matter was referred to the West Bengal Government. The West Bengal Government said that they needed telegraph offices only at five or ten places. So, the others have to be opened by the department themselves. In fact, it is the duty of the department to open these telegraph offices. This much of flexibility should be given to the department. For, who will get the benefit ultimately? It is the Central Government and the State Government that will benefit. They want only this benefit, but they are not prepared to help this department. If they want benefit, should they not help this department to be more flexible?

My contention is that this sort of flexibility should be given to this department. My demand is that if Government are not willing to separate postal finance from general finance, they should integrate railway finance also with general finance. Why should there be any discrimination in a democratic State? Let Government integrate railway finance with general finance, or let postal finance also be separated from general finance, on the lines of the railway finance. This is my demand.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that Posts and Telegraphs Finance should be separated from the General Finance."

Shri Debeswar Sarmah (Golaghat—Jorhat): May I submit that it will be useful if we could have at this stage an idea as to the attitude that our hon. Minister takes in respect of this matter?

Mr. Chairman: It is not fair to force the hon. Minister at this stage to make a speech. He will have his own time. He will certainly speak, and then the hon. Member would be able to know his attitude.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I have heard with great interest the speech which was made very earnestly and with much vehemence by my hon. friend Shri S. C. Samanta in introducing his Resolution. I very much appreciate the reasons why he has brought this Resolution.

I am quite sure that it is his sympathy for the workers in the Posts and Telegraphs Department that has impelled him to bring before this House this specific proposal. I regret, however, to say that, as formulated, I cannot support the Resolution which Shri S. C. Samanta has moved. I know very well that there is something wrong perhaps with the system of financing in the Posts and Telegraphs Department and in this House I have heard from time to time the demand being voiced that there should be a thoroughgoing inquiry into the financial working of this department. In connection with this, I wish also to refer to what was said last year during the discussion of the Demands for Grants for the Communications Ministry by my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur. This question of separation of finance has come up from time to time and Shri S. C. Samanta has consistently brought it up before this House, and on this question Shri Raj Bahadur remarked—I am quoting from column 3866 of the proceedings of the House dated 1st April 1954:

> "We definitely feel that the present financial system, in certain cases, causes delays. We work under a parliamentary system, we work under a democratic system and, as such, we have to take the greatest precaution in regard to the checks and counter-checks for all financial expenditure."

And later, he goes on to say at column 3868:

> "I will not dilate upon this subject, but I will say that while there is a case for the reconsideration of the whole thing, we cannot say that the separation of finances, as such, is a possibility in an absolute way."

At that point of time, Shri S. C. Samanta interjected:

> "May I put a question about separation?",

and Shri Raj Bahadur replied:

> "There is no difference of opinion. I have simply explained the position".

I take it that the Deputy Minister meant that there is a very plausible case, there is a very reasonable case, for an examination of the whole position, particularly because this demand for a Parliamentary Commission to go into this whole matter has been voiced from time to time in this House.

I fear that the proposal which Shri S. C. Samanta has made by means of this Resolution will not help matters, will not really bring about the results which he desires. The trouble today is that the worker in the Posts and Telegraphs Department suffers under a double disability. He gets the worst of both worlds. The department is neither a public utility concern nor a commercial undertaking—it is a cross between the two—and the result is that the employees do not get those advantages which might appertain to them if it was either a thoroughgoing public utility concern or a thorough-going commercial concern. But I take it that must be an axiom that the requirements of the people and the exigencies of the common weal are paramount. That means that the size of the revenue is of secondary importance and that deficits incurred by the Administration would have to be met, if the common weal requires it, by subsidies from the Central funds. Whatever that might be, the position today is that from time to time the matter crops up in this way, that when the department does not have a surplus, naturally the workers are in a very nervous situation. They fear the worst, they fear all kinds of things happening. If what Shri S. C. Samanta desires to take place takes place, namely, if there is a separation of the Posts and Telegraphs Finance here and now from the General Finance without a through-going investigation regarding the real position of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the times to follow, then naturally the commercialists will be on top and naturally whenever there is a loss in the working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, that loss will have to be borne by the employees. So I fear that the way in which Shri S. C. Samanta has formulated his Resolution is not going to assist the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. From time to time, the Posts and Telegraphs Department has made profits; but again, from time to time, it has not been able to make profits. And then in a time of expansion, particularly when an imaginative policy has got to be pursued, it is not a question of formal profits. But once the whole idea is that the department has to be run on a purely commercial basis, then profits would play a very important role, and I am sure Shri S. C. Samanta does not want that.

I know, however, that there are some very serious reasons why it is important that the finances of the Posts and Telegraphs Department should be controlled more effectively, more directly by the Ministry itself. I know, of course, that the Finance Ministry must have a finger in every pie; that perhaps cannot be avoided in the present context of things. But there must be a *via media* worked out so that the Ministry of Communications can directly administer its finances in a way which would redound to the interests of the staff. I do not mean to imply that there is any difference between the hon. Minister of Communications and the hon. Minister of Finance. But certain differences arise because the hon. Minister of Communications is directly in touch with his employees. He has to face the music if something goes wrong, if the grievances of the employees become very serious. Therefore, it is necessary that the finances are controlled more directly and more immediately by the Minister of Communications.

Now, to make my point a little more clear, I would refer to one instance of how things happen from time to time. I understand that for security purposes a wireless station was opened at a place called Kylong, near the Tibetan border. Now, this place is at a very high elevation and it remains covered with snow during the major part of the year. Now, the official appointed by the Communications Ministry, who was posted there, had to be provided with snow kit etc. But the Ministry of Finance, which does not bother about the human element in the situation—it is too much bothered about the arithmetical aspects of it—did not approve of the provision of snow kit to this particular official. So the whole amount had to be recovered. As a result, the official did not get any pay for six months in that far away place. Now, I understand that the department is finding it difficult to replace that man, who is suffering, because nobody else was prepared to spend about a thousand rupees on requirements like snow kit and all that kind of winter outfit. But the Ministry of Finance is still sitting tight over this kind of thing. I mean to say, if this kind of thing could be tackled directly and immediately by the Minister of Communications, possibly a better result would have ensued.

Now, I wish again to make an appeal to Shri S. C. Samanta, to remember that there is a separation of the budgets concerned in the manner that he has suggested, then there would be difficulties when the Posts and Telegraphs Department is in deficit. Then again, the prices may be increased by the Administration on the basis that it has to be run on a

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

commercial criterion. Naturally, the result of that would be that the people would suffer, wages of workers may be frozen, there might be labour unrest and dissatisfaction and the working of an industry, which is of great importance for defence and for peaceful construction would be in jeopardy.

So my point is that the present fiscal policy itself is defective. It is not clear, it is in some ways paradoxical. For example, the P. & T. does some work on an agency basis on behalf of other departments, even the railways. Now the rates charged are not rational. The rates charged could be higher from the railways, for example, in regard to telegraphic operations. Then again, we find that the P. & T. has to pay more to the airlines for the *dak* carried than private persons would have to pay—I speak subject to correction. But there is a kind of anomaly, there is a kind of paradox, in the financial position of the P. & T.

Now, in the United States, sometime ago there was an investigation into the financial working of their Posts and Telegraphs Department. An Inquiry Committee was appointed in 1948 and it listed a very large number of defects in the operation of the Administration. This was in 1948 in the United States. There it was said that the reasons for the defects of the Administration were as follows:

> "An out-of-date and over centralised administrative system;
>
> Out of date rules and regulations which restrict the normal development of the service;
>
> Insufficient independence and adaptability;
>
> Leading positions in the service were not being filled according to ability and efficiency but according to political motives;
>
> The Accounts branch was responsible to the Treasury; misuse of the post to subsidise private airline companies, the mail order firms and the Press; and
>
> An unsound financial policy".

These are the fiindings of the Committee appointed in the U.S.A. in 1948.

I was quoting from the report presented by the Postal, Telegraphic and Telephone International in its bulletin of March-April 1954. In our country there is something of a similar situation, but I am doubtful if the separation of the finances alone can solve all the problems. The public interest has got to be protected; the workers' rights and demands have got to be conceded wherever they are reasonable and just, and, therefore, I should say that we ought to reiterate the earlier demand, which was made by wide sections of this House, regarding a Parliamentary Commission which shall go into the entire structure of the finances of the Posts and Telegraphs and then recommend certain steps, but as the Resolution stands, I am afraid it will not accomplish the purpose which, I am sure, Shri Samanta has in view. I shall make an appeal to the Minister to come forward and make a gesture in this regard. Last year, Shri Raj Bahadur said very definitely that as far as the financial structure is concerned, it should be re-examined. It ought to be examined. He said "Of course, I cannot say that there should be an absolute separation". That is to say, he had a hunch, he had a fear that after investigation, financial separation may be decided upon. I say nothing about the rights or wrongs of absolute separation. As far as I am concerned, I do not want the separation here and now in the context of today, but I want a real, serious investigation of the position so that the interests of the public as well as the interests of the employees are properly protected, and at the same time our P. & T. service, for which we have the greatest admiration, develops in that efficient manner in which we want it to develop.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (जिला गढ़वाल—पूर्व व जिला मुरादाबाद—उत्तर-पूर्व) : श्री सामन्त ने जो यहां पर संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है मैं समझता हूं कि किसी का विरोध उस मूल भावना से नहीं हो सकता है, जिसको लेकर कि उन्होंने यह संकल्प रक्खा है ; लेकिन मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि जिस उद्देश्य से उन्होंने उसे उपस्थित किया है वह इससे पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। कम से कम मेरी तो अपनी यह आशंका है कि यदि उनका यह संकल्प मान लिया जाय तो जो हमारे देश के पिछड़ हुए भाग हैं उनको इससे धक्का पहुंचने की आशंका है वह इस कारण से कि अगर इसके हिसाब को बिल्कुल अलग रक्खा जायगा तो इसको व्यवसायिक ढंग पर, एक कमर्शियल ढंग पर चलाया जायगा तो जो आज पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं और जिनकी ओर आज भी डाक और तार विभाग पूरी तरह से ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है उन्हें और भी अधिक हानि इससे होगी। मैं उदाहरण देकर आपको समझाऊं।

इस समय हमारे डाक और तार विभाग ने पहले के नियमों में तबदीली कर के काफी उदारता दिखलायी है और काफी संशोधन कर दिया है और इसके लिये मैं डाक और तार मंत्रालय को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं और देश भर की सारी जनता इसके लिये उनकी आभारी है। पहले वह जमाना भी था जब कि एक नया डाक घर खोलने के लिए जमानत तलब की जाती थी और रुपये लिये जाते थे तब जाकर कहीं डाकखाना खुल पाता था ; लेकिन स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद से हमारे मंत्रालय ने यह उदारता दिखलाई है कि जिस डाक घर में वर्ष में ७५० रुपये तक की भी हानि हो, तो भी वहां पर डाक घर खुल सकता है और विशेष तौर से पिछड़े वर्ग के जो इलाके हैं वहां पर एक हजार रुपये तक का नुकसान होने पर भी डाक घर खोले जा रहे हैं लेकिन इस अवसर पर मैं मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि इस उदारता के बावजूद भी कुछ ऐसे इलाके बच जाते हैं जो कि यह जो एक हजार रुपये की हानि की सीमा रक्खी गयी है उससे भी 'कवर' नहीं हो पाते और जहां हानि उससे भी ज्यादा होती है। इसलिये मुझे इस बात की गहरी आशंका है कि श्री सामन्त का उद्देश्य बहुत सुन्दर होते भी कैसे पूरा हो सकेगा ? मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हम सब को मिल कर मंत्री महोदय से जोरदार अनुरोध करना चाहिए कि उन नियमों में और अधिक उदारता के साथ संशोधन कर दिया जाय, ताकि उन पिछड़े और 'बैकवर्ड' इलाकों में भी डाक और तार का विस्तार किया जा सके जिससे कि सैकड़ों मील दूर बैठी हुई जनता, हिमालय की कंदराओं में रहने वाली जनता और रेगिस्तानों और जंगलों में रहने वाले लोग भी इस नई योजना से लाभ उठा सकें।

चूंकि इस के बारे में मेरा अधिक अध्ययन नहीं है इसलिये टेक्निकल ढंग से तो मैं इस पर बोल नहीं सकता, लेकिन इतना जरूर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यदि श्री सामन्त अपने इस वर्तमान संकल्प को वापिस ले लें तो मुझे विश्वास है कि उनका उद्देश्य भी सफल हो जायगा और मंत्री महोदय भी और अधिक उदारता के साथ इन बातों पर विचार करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूं।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I rise to support the Resolution moved by my friend, Shri Samanta, because it is, to my mind, a perfectly reasonable proposal. I was listening the speeches delivered by my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee and also Shri Bhakt Darshan with rapt attention and I was trying to follow the points they were seeking to make, but I am sorry to have to confess that I could not follow them. The point that Shri Mukerjee sought to make was that separation of finance only will not be to the benefit of the workers as is

[Shri Debeswar Sarmah]

sought by my friend, Shri Samanta. I would submit that this separation is necessary, but along with it the policy has to be laid down whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department is to be worked as a public utility concern or it is, to be run on a commercial basis. I suppose—and I hope I am not wrong —that if and when this principle of separation of P. & T. Finance from the general finance is accepted, the policy will also be accepted one way or the other. My friend, Shri Bhakt Darshan, had a fear that if the P. & T. Finance is separated from the General Finance, perhaps it will be worked as a commercial venture and then the expansion of the Department will be retarded, because the Department is now opening up post offices where there is a loss to the extent of Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,000. I do not see why we should have that fear. After all, ours is a welfare State and the Government is determined to push on public utility undertakings even with deficit financing. Therefore, the fear that if finance is separated, we will just try to follow it more as a commercial undertaking, is without basis. If we can trust ourselves and if we can trust our Government and I do not see why we should not—we need not have any such fear. What is the effect of the P. &. T. Finance being incorporated in the General Finance? By and large—the analogy can be applied, rather loosely—it is like my inability to manage my own household. For instance, certain very important works cannot be undertaken for want of finance as was enumerated by my friend, Shri Samanta, on the one hand, but on the other hand, we have a sum Rs. 17 crores to the *pro forma* credit of the Department. We all know that learning confined only to the book and one's money with other people are of no utility.

I have heard certain remarks being rather lightheartedly made by some friend here when Shri Samanta was delivering his speech on the subject. I beg of hon. Members to think of the position deeply and also the implication of this resolution on the workers in the P. &.T. Department. Let me give an oft-quoted and hackneyed illustration. The overall cost of a post-card, including paper, printing and other services taken together, is 13 pies, but it is sold at 9 pies. When the conditions of the workers are sought to be ameliorated, the plea is trotted out that there is not sufficient money to go round.

The public should be served. There is no doubt about it, and we all desire that the public should be served and better served. I also desire that the workers in the Posts and Telegraphs Department should enhance their efficiency and give better service to the public. After all, we all want to serve the public, that is, our mother India. But at whose cost are the services being offered. At one time, there was deficit in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and then, certain allowances were reduced. Now, workers are crying in certain parts of the country, for instance, in Assam, for compensatory allowance, but it is said it cannot be given, though the cost of living there is much greater than that in other parts of the country. But we cannot do it, because we are not the masters of our own household. When Shri S. C. Samanta said that the Posts and Telegraphs finance is to be separated from the General Finance, I understood him to have said that it need not be done now and here, in this year's budget. Perhaps what he meant to say was—I understood him that way —that this principle should be accepted, that is, the general principle of separating the Posts and Telegraphs finance from the General Finance should be accepted. Let a committee or Commission sit, as Shri H. N. Mukerjee suggested. Let them find out the consolidated amount that the Posts and Telegraphs Department should contribute to the General Revenues.

I now take up the other point— Shri H. N. Mukerjee's point—that if the department suffers a loss, it will be bad for the department and we shall find ourselves in strait-jeckets in respect of the expansion of the department. I submit for the consideration of the House, of the Minister and of my hon. Colleagues, that we have arrived at a stage when we should realise that the apprehension regarding the finances is more imaginary than actual. For example, at the present moment—I am subject to correction—the Postal arm is incurring a loss while the Telegraph and Telephone arms are having a profit. With more development and with better working, it can be reasonably expected that the income will be better and there is no apprehension of loss. I can say from my own personal experience in my part of India that if the telephone system is improved and if the telegraph system would be better than what it is now, the income of the department will be very much greater.

In respect of the Postal Department, I would submit with all seriousness, since we are having the first Five Year Plan and the second Five Year Plan, since we are seeking to develop the country all round, if the Posts and Telegraphs Department seeks to develop communications and opens up post offices with a view to give service to the people in areas where there are no post offices, what reason is there that it should not be a charge on the general revenue under the Planning Department? Just as we are finding money for our river valley projects, as we are finding money for our development of the railways, as we are finding money for our hydro-electric works, roads and so many other things, why should not the rapid expansion of the Postal Department be a charge on the Planning Department? After all, it is part of the all-round development of the country. Why should the burden be thrown on the Posts and Telegraphs Department alone? Is there any reason for it? Is there any justification for it? If money can be found—if Rs. 2,000 and odd crores—can be found for all-round development of India in the first Five Year Plan with the second Five Year Plan being still more ambitious, why should we not find money for expansion of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in far away places? If it is left to the Postal Department as commercial undertaking, perhaps they may not care to open post offices in places where these are not paying. Can I ask the department to open a post office in a place where the monthly income will not be more than Rs. 20? I cannot, and I know it. But, all the same, I am asking for it, because we are seeking all-round development of India.

I submit that this part of the expenditure should specially fall on the Five Year Plan even if normally it would be under the P.&T. Budget. This will help also to ameliorate the conditions of the workers of this department. The department should give better service to public and its workers should be contented. It is time that we treated our workers well. The time is past, perhaps, to continue to appeal to our workers in the name of their spirit of service and sacrifice, because they are beginning to feel that sacrifice has not been shared equally or even proportionately by all sections. Therefore, the appeal for sacrifice on the part of our workers alone can no longer work effectively. I submit, therefore, that when we expect the workers to work more efficiently and to give better service, they have also to be kept contented within certain limits, of course, considering the national income and expenses of India and such other things. But the Posts and Telegraphs Department not being able to manage its own household, not being the master of its own finances, the surplus money going to *pro forma* credit of the department—which is neither here nor there—how can they develop the department?

I will give you another instance. My friend Shri S. C. Samanta gave details, and I shall be very brief. In my part of the State, where the post offices were accommodating two or three clerks perhaps fifty years or sixty years back, they have now to accommodate six or seven clerks. The money is there but not to the extent of covering all the necessaries, not to

[Shri Debeshwar Sharmah]

a considerable extent. The work has to be executed by the Central P.W.D. I gather that there is a Central P.W.D. officer somewhere in Gangtok. I am not perfectly certain about the place where it is. Year after year, the schemes are forwarded and the department too, is willing to spend money, but the schemes can not be put into effect because these are not, perhaps, approved in time. They do not materialise and in the offices, the workers have to work hard with scanty accommodation. Scarcity of living accommodation is still more acute. It is strange but true when Shri Raj Bahadur, two years back, was pleased to pay a visit to Nowgong, Assam, there were only six chairs in the post office to accommodate seven clercks. When the Deputy Minister went there, a chair was borrowed from the neighbouring Marwari shop. The workers whispered to the Deputy Minister's ears and he was pleased to ask if it was a fact. The matter was found out. Of course, it is no fault of any officers. I do not cast any reflection on anybody, but things are such and have not changed to fit into changed circumstances. That part of the country was not developed till the other day. It was till recently some sort of a police raj for keeping law and order and collecting tax. But after Independence, that area has been developed and rightly so, because it is a frontier area. But if P. and T. arrangements or set-up are not tuned or geared up, how can they be improved? So, I request my hon. friends to shed their apprehensions and accept this Resolution. By this Resolution, we do not want that the thing has to be accomplished now and here. It will take some time. I hope that the hon. Minister of Communications will show a gesture of accepting this Resolution.

Shri Heda: The only point in this Resolution that I think we should discuss is, when does a public utility concern become a commercial one. The P. & T. Department is a public utility concern. There is no doubt about it. We have started feeling that it is a commercial one. A concern can be commercial and a public utility concern at the same time as in the case of the Railways, but to my mind, a concern can be called fully a commercial one only when it starts giving yield or dividend or profit, what-over you may call it, of say about four per cent. This is the percentage that we have fixed so far as the railways are concerned. The hon. Mover of the Resolution Shri Samanta, whose gusto was very welcome in this House, when he delivered his speech, also referred to this percentage. So, the real point is whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department is able to give us 4 per cent. In the last so many years never did it give us 4 per cent. revenue. All other points are rather academic because whether finance is separated or not, it all depends upon the policy of the Government and the services would be rendered accordingly.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: Why should it be 4 per cent. with the expansion programme in hand?

Shri Heda: This is the percentage we have fixed for the railways and when we are issuing National Plan loans we give as much as 3½ per cent. interest and in certain cases 4 per cent. Therefore, I am giving my own opinion, that when a public utility concern gives a profit of 4 per cent.—my friend may not agree; others also may not agree and I do not know the reaction of the Minister—then only to my mind that concern becomes a commercial one.

I was clearing another point. I know there are certain commercial concerns which the Government runs not because they are giving profit, but because they are quite necessary. Moreover, profits and other things are sometimes manipulated. There are concerns after concerns which do not give us even one per cent. Therefore, even after the separation of the finance of the Posts and Telegraphs Department from the general finance, it is quite possible that the concern may be run as a commercial concern which may render us all the amenities. It may give us the same cheap and economic service as it is doing today and yet it may remain a commercial concern.

Now I come to the expansion programme that this department has undertaken. My friend Shri Samanta referred to the targets, for example, the opening of a telegraph office wherever there is a police station. In fact these targets are very big. They are laudable. But, I think, in their zeal, few years before, late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai when he was Minister, he made a huge expansion programme and the pace with which the programme was undertaken was not according to the target. Though we may appear to be far behind the targets, yet the progress that is made is really wonderful and we can be rightly proud of it. There are places after places where we are not able to get even Rs. 250 a year and yet there are post offices opened. There are places where a P. C. O. is opened though there is no such demand commercially. But, all this was found necessary.

I would request the hon. Minister to compare the conditions in India with the conditions, so far as posts and telegraphs are concerned, with our small neighbour country Ceylon. Proportionately they have got many more P. C. O's, and many more telegraph offices. I think there is no village in Ceylon where there is no post office. Therefore, the progress they have made is really very much.

We may find that there is a loss in the first one or two years, but after a passage of some three or four years' time we find that practically there is no loss and every post office becomes a paying concern. Of course, there may be some exceptions. I do not say that there cannot be other reasons. There may be security reasons, law and order, integrity of our country, development of backward and ignored areas, and other reasons for the demand that this expansion programme should be undertaken.

Then I come back to my point, namely, whether this Posts and Telegraphs Finance should be separated or not. I think the time has not yet arrived when this separation should take place because we are not yet earning 4 per cent. and we need still greater investment in the sector. Already Rs. 84 crores have been invested. Just imagine, 5 or 10 years before, if these finances were separated from the general finance, I doubt whether in spite of the zeal of the Ministers in charge of this Department, so much money would have been invested or not. If you just look at the railways which are giving good profit and compare the pace of investment, I feel that we are not making that much investment, in the railways as we are making in the Posts and Telegraphs. This is made more possible because the finances are not separated.

Therefore, my feeling is that the time has not yet come. But, I am quite confident that very soon, say within the course of 4 or 5 years when we would have invested in this department more than Rs. 150 crores and this department would give us more than 4 per cent. Then, I think, it would be the proper time to separate these finances.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I deeply appreciate the anxiety of the Mover of the Resolution in respect of extension of P. &. T. facilities, in respect of better amenities for staff, and in respect of general development of the P. & T. Department and I know that in moving this Resolution he has been actuated only by these motives.

I think, to begin with, an analysis may be made of the constitutional position, because, more often than not, an analogy is drawn between the arrangements that exist in respect of the railway administration and the arrangements that should exist, according to the Mover of the Resolution, in regard to the P. & T. administration. As was pointed out last year on the floor of this House in connection with the debate on the Budget proposals, I may again repeat that separation of finance as such is a misnomer or a mis-description of what is desired. I pointed out and I may again humbly emphasise the same

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

point, that according to article 112 the entire revenues and expanditure and accounts thereof of the Government of India have to be presented to the Parliament in one consolidated form of an annual financial statement and as such even the railway receipts and expenditure are shown in the Budget presented by the Finance Minister every year. Some reference was made to my speech by the hon. Member, Shri Mukerjee. He said that I conceded certain points raised in the motion which according to him entitles him to draw certain conclusion in support of the setting up of a Parliamentary Commission to go into the entire structure of P. & T. finance. I think that my remarks were rather torn from their context and I would like to repeat what I said because it will also help me to state my point of view. Apart from the remarks quoted by the hon. Member, this is what I said further:

> "Some reference has been made to the Railway finances and it is said that the Railway finances have been kept separate. We know the provisions of article 112 which lay down clearly that the finances and the accounting of the Railways are a part and parcel of the receipts and expenditure of the Government of India. The whole revenues and expenditure of the accounting thereof are one and indivisible and thus whatever revenue and expenditure fall within the ambit of the Railway Budget, are shown to be included in the Central Budget also. As such, the term 'separation of finances' in the sense that the Railway finances are completely independent of the Central Budget, is a misnomer or a misdescription of the whole position. Even about the Railway finances, we know that they have got three Funds; one is the Depreciation Reserve Fund, the second is the Revenue Reserve Fund and the third is the Development Fund. In the P.&T. also, we have got the Depreciation Reserve Fund, but we do not have the other two funds, namely, the Revenue Reserve and the Development Fund. It may be said that whereas the Railway Ministry does enjoy some amount of flexibility in this matter for the purpose of development, but then the question becomes very limited and restricted one, namely whether we should have in the P. & T. also a Development Fund and—I think nobody can deny the necessity that we should have a Development Fund and for that purpose, a proper consideration of the whole subject can be entered into. Another thing is whether they are completely autonomous or completely independent of the Central finances in the matter of arrangements and organisation. In the case of the Railway Board, the Financial Commissioner is technically speaking supposed to be under the control of the Railway Minister, but even so he enjoys certain powers and for certain purposes he is also under the control of the Finance Minister. In the ultimate analysis of things, the Financial Commissoner has also got to see that any proposal, scheme or project which the Railways, as such, want to embark upon are kept within the four corners of the ways and means position of the entire Central Budget."

After these remarks I said:

4 P.M.

> "I will not dilate upon this subject, but I will say that while there is a case for the reconsideration of the whole thing, we cannot say that the separation of finances as such is a possibility in an absolutely way."

So this was what I meant, and I maintain again that whatever allotments are made in any year for expansion or development work, depend entirely upon the overall financial position of the country and the monetary resources available in the Plan period. That is so far as the actual constitutional position is concerned.

I will now refer to certain points which have been made out by the hon. Member Shri Samanta. He has said that the accommodation problem has been acute with the P. & T. Department, and we have not been able to construct as many buildings as we require for P. & T. offices as also for the staff quarters, etc. I would say that to a certain extent he is right that we have not been able to go ahead with the speed which we could have desired. For that purpose also we have been trying our level best to cut down the various processes and procedural stages which are there. But let us remember that for any project, for building or for that matter for any new project, for building particularly, we have got first to find out what are the requirements of accommodation. Then there has to be a preliminary plan which has to be drawn up, then the approval of the plan, then the administrative sanction for it, then the detailed estimate etc. There are a number of stages through which we have to pass, and whether we ourselves become responsible for the construction of our own buildings or whether they are constructed by the Central Public Works Department these stages which are necessary as checks and counter-check—to which I referred to in my last Budget speech also—cannot be eliminated. In the very interest of the purity of administration and in the very interest of the necessary safeguards that have to be provided, it cannot be done. That being so, the question arises how best we can cut down the delays. As may be known to hon. Members, for maintenance work and for new works also up to certain monetary limits, our Divisional Engineers and departmental officers are entitled to give sanction. We are, at present in consultation with the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, trying to raise these limits, so that a larger and larger number of items of building works may be taken up by the Department itself.

In regard to the creation of a separate unit for the P. & T. organisation for building purposes, the position was also examined. But as is well known the works with us are not large enough in number and value to justify the creation of separate unit for the purpose. I hope, however, that with the new arrangements that are under consideration we shall get over the present difficulties and in course of the building work will also go apace and all the delays that we are experiencing now may be cut down considerably.

The next point which was made by Mr. Samanta was about this year's Budget. He said that out of a surplus of Rs. 3 crores we have contributed Rs. 230 lakhs to the General Revenues. I have not been able to understand these remarks, because I find from the Demands for Grants for 1955-56 that the position is as follows:

Revenue: Rs. 47.72 crores.

Working Expenses: Rs. 44.65 crores.

Interest on Capital Outlay: Rs. 2.37 crores.

Total Expenditure: Rs. 47.02 crores.

The net surplus is Rs. 70 lakhs. Outright contribution to General Revenues has been shown here only as Rs. 35 lakhs and the P. & T. share is Rs. 35 lakhs. As such I think I will do well in inviting the attention of hon. Members as to what has been the position of the surpluses in the past from year to year, and how these have come out. I will start from 1951-52.

In 1951-52 we had a surplus of Rs. 3,43,36,000. In 1952-53 we had a surplus of Rs. 1,87,23,000. In 1953-54 we had a surplus of Rs. 2,40,24,000. In 1954-55 (revised estimates) we had a surplus of Rs. 1,40,00,000. And in 1955-56 the surplus is estimated at Rs. 70 lakhs. Therefore it will be seen that on account of the growing activities of the Department....

Shri Heda: Is not this surplus after paying interest?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, that is so. It is after paying interest, and I will presently come to the hon. Member Shri Hada's point and will tell him that whereas the railways are giving 4 per cent. on the capital outlay we are giving only 3½ per cent. as interest and in that manner we are also running on a commercial basis. But as is very well known, our Department is commercial-cum-public utility. We also serve the needs of the people and expansion work must go on. That is why we see that from year to year the volume of surplus is not going up; instead of that it is coming down.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): If in the railways we are paying dividend, do you mean to say that we must pay the same sort of dividend here?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: You have not caught the point.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The point made was that on the capital outlay the railways are giving something like 4 per cent. while we are giving only 3½ percent. Their capital outlay is as much as Rs. 800 crores. Our capital outlay is about Rs. 80 crores and we are giving 3½ per cent. though the rate varies from year to year. I have given the figures for this year from which it will be seen that the interest charges come to about Rs. 2.37 crores. So I have made out that point with a view to show that the question of separation of finances, even if it were to be taken as such, will not, I think, be an unmixed blessing, because we very well know that for capital works in the First Five Year Plan Rs. 50 crores have been provided and while we hope to spend a large part of the amount —I think forty-two or forty-three crores—it may be said that whatever we wanted for expansion we got from the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. Further we must also take note of the fact that we have laid down certain principles and rules for opening new post offices, new telephone exchanges, new public call offices, and new telegraph offices. For post offices the Finance Ministry has recognised that we should go on with our expansion work in spite of losses or of the fact that they may be unremunerative. And for telephone exchanges to be opened in district headquarters also we may have to incur some loss. But even that has been accepted. We went to the Finance Ministry saying that they should accept the principle that we should open public call offices at sub-divisional headquarters. That point has also been accepted.

A new demand has now come before us. The demand is that at the headquarters of the Community Projects and National Extension Blocks we should have post and telegraph offices. That demand will be considered.

So with our growing needs of expansion the Finance Ministry has been able to meet our requirements. I may, however, say that what I said in respect of the creation of the Development Fund that, there is a case for examination for it still holds good. Because there may be odd cases where we could utilise the amount, and that question of creation of a separate Development Fund on the lines of what is obtaining in the Railway Ministry is engaging our consideration. We hope that in consultation with the Ministry of Finance that question may be settled, or at least the opinion of the Government as a whole will be made known to Parliament.

The next point that was made by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee was about a particular case on the Tibetan border. I was surprised at the information that he has got, because I am told that 75 per cent. of his official pay was granted to him as allowance. To begin with the Finance Ministry, because it was a queer and unique case, did not agree. But afterwards they agreed. About the snow-kit also, it was supplied by the P.M.G. I would request Mr. Mukerjee to check up his facts. And in case there is still any scope for him to think that the amounts are being realised for the cost of the snow-kit, we shall definitely look into the matter and see that the recoveries are not made for such a purpose as the provision of a snow-kit.

Shri Nambiar: The P. & T. gave it, but Finance has not approved of it.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The point is whether the employee has been asked to reimburse it or not. If he has been asked, I am prepared to examine it and see that he is not asked to reimburse it.

Shri Nambiar: Money has been deducted. If it is not so we are prepared to accept it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have obtained the facts which I may repeat for the information of the hon. Member. He must, however, appreciate that one swallow does not make a summer. It might be that in some odd case in far off Tibetan border, it might not have come to the notice of the P. & T. authorities and a particular officer might have passed some orders which might not be just to the official concerned. I have obtained the facts and I say that 75 per cent of the pay was eventually sanctioned by the Finance Ministry for the wireless operator working at—I shall also mention the place—Kylong. I also say that the snow-kit was also provided by the P. & T. department. It cannot be said that recoveries have been made. Even then, as the hon. Minister has given the assurance, if recoveries have been ade, the amount recovered will be refunded.

The next question was about the higher rates for air mails which was taken up by Shri H. N. Mukerjee. We know that our aircrafts do carry our mails. They do so for the expeditious conveyance and delivery of mails. We have got to give that facility to the people. We also know that we have got our accommodation for the conveyance of mails reserved in the aircrafts. If we pay a little higher rates, firstly, they are carried by air and secondly that space is reserved for the mails. It has got to be there. The Air Lines Corporation cannot refuse the mails. They may refuse booking of a seat to a passenger; they cannot refuse to give space for the conveyance of mails. The rates are fixed by the A.T.L. Board and after the creation of the Air Transport Council, the rates will be fixed by the Air Transport Council. As such, I do not think there can be any objection on that account.

I think we have sufficiently dealt with the question of Parliamentary Commission. About the workers, a plea has been forcibly made by my hon. friend Shri Debeswar Sarmah. I will humbly point out to him that our workers are getting the same scales of pay, the same emoluments, the same allowances, and the same service conditions as the rest of the workers under the Central Government. I do not know whether Shri Debeswar Sarmah would like us to mete out a treatment to them which will be special to the P. & T. employees only, a treatment which may not be available to the other workers. He said that compensatory allowances should have been given in Assam. I do not know whether the Assam Government is giving it. I do not also know whether the Railway Ministry is giving it or whether any other Central Government employees are getting it. He also said that any further appeal for sacrifice will no longer touch our workers. I say it has always touched our workers and it will continue to do so in future. The P. & T. Department can take pride in it, all our workers have been exceedingly patriotic and they have put up with difficult working conditions and put up with all sacrifices that they were called upon to make in any given situation. I am sure that every appeal from us will always have an enthusiastic and lasting response from them and they also know that they are getting the same treatment as their other fellow workers in the Central Government are getting. There need not be any apprehension on that account.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): What about special hospital facilities? Shri S. C. Samanta referred to it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will come to that also.

My learned friend Shri Debeswar Sarmah reminded me of some incident which I do not remember. He said that there were six chairs in Nowgong post office for seven employees.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: That is a small affair.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes. But, I would point out that the P. & T. employees are wide awake and they are conscious of their rights and I am sure that they would have fought out and got a seventh chair for themselves and for their President the hon. Member also.

About Hospital arrangements, my hon. friend Shri S. C. Samanta has drawn our attention to the fact that we want more T.B. beds. The number of T.B. beds that we have got is given in the annual report and at present that is 41. He said that the Railways have got their own hospitals. I would like to point out to him that railway colonies are sizable enough; they are populous enough. In all big junctions, they cannot do without a separate hospital. But for ourselves even in a big town we hardly require a full-fledged hospital. Even if we had one in a place like Calcutta, how will it help workers in Barrackpore or any postal worker who is at a distance of 12 miles or 15 miles away from it. The railwaymen are concentrated in colonies. A hospital can work well there. For our purposes, where our post offices are scattered and the number of employees in a particular post office is not large enough, it will hardly be reasonable for us to say that we should have a separate hospital for the P. & T. employees in each and every town or even in bigger towns, unless there are big colonies of P. & T. employees. When such colonies, which are in our programme, spring up, the provision of a dispensary for each one of them will also be borne in mind.

Shri Dhulekar: They can be clubbed with R.M.S. people.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As a matter of fact, they are the guests of the railway people. They get accommodation from the railway people and other facilities.

Shri Nambiar: By paying more.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Health Ministry is examining the question of coordination of hospital facilities.

Then comes the question of E.D. agents. It was asked why we should not give them full-fledged treatment as government employees. As I said, the principle is equal pay for equal work. The E.D. agents and E.D. post masters have got hardly work for an hour or two. It is never more than 5 hours. If the principle is accepted by this august Parliament that even if a man has less work, he should get the same pay as a full time employee, then that would a very vital orientation and departure in our accepted principles of policy. It will mean that whatever the amount of work, he will get full wage. Apart from that, an E.D. job is not a whole time employment. It is only an allowanced job. Some of them are even anxious to contest in the Panchayat elections; and cases have come to us where they have done so. We can very well recognise the fact that the practice which obtains in other countries has been adopted by us also as it is suitable to our conditions in respect of expansion of postal facilities.

The question of research organisation was raised. For day to day problems, we have got our Technical Development Circle at Jubbalpore, which looks after small things. I do recognise the need for a research organisation as such. We have also taken some steps in this direction. We have put ourselves in touch with the National Physical Laboratory to see whether they can help us in this matter. To begin with, we may create a nucleus there. This matter is engaging our attention. The question of availability of finances, I think, will not stand in the way of the creation of such an organisation.

Then, the question of West Bengal was referred to by my hon. friend Shri S. C. Samanta, and he said that 131 telegraph offices had been ordered to be opened and they have not been opened. Anyhow, this is not for want of finances. For opening telegraph offices, we require stores, equipment, etc. We know that the capacity of our workshops is limited and the capacity for the supply of wagons also is limited. All these factors do account for certain delays in the establishment of these telegraph offices. Our programme was, of course, announced as early as in the Budget session of 1953. We have made good headway. I think in Punjab, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and in the Central circle they have completed this programme. The number of tehsils is less than the number of thanas. In Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, we have no tehsils; we have got only thanas. Because their number is far bigger, it will take a longer time in Bengal, Bihar or Orissa to complete the whole programme as compared with the completion of the programme in other circles. I think at least that finances will not stand in the way. We will, I think, be able to fulfil our commitments.

The hon. Member Shri Bhakt Darshan said that the upper limit of losses should be raised for the purposes of extension.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South): Not for all regions.

Shri Raj Bahadur: For certain areas: as he himself pointed out, Rs. 1,000 as against 750 for backward areas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about Hoshiarpur?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Hoshiarpur is a forward area and Shri D. C. Sharma, at least is the least backward of at all. For Shri Bhakt Darshan's suggestion I would say that we shall bear it in mind while drawing up our plans for the Second Five Year Plan and we will see how far this limit can be raised keeping in view the other factors which have necessarily to be borne in mind.

With these words, I would request the hon. Mover of this Resolution kindly to withdraw the Resolution.

As I have said, every effort will be made to see that the question of the creation of a separate Development Fund is settled, and that the delays that are occurring in the construction of buildings are also minimised. I can assure him that all the valuable suggestions that he has given to us will be gratefully examined.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government are prepared to appoint a Commission to go into the question of the finances of the Posts and Telegraphs Department as indicated in the speech of the hon. Deputy Minister last year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I then gave a categorical reply that we do not contemplate the setting up of any Parliamentary Commission to go into the question of Posts and Telegraphs finances. I said so categorically last year and I repeat that, because there are no cogent reasons in support of that proposal.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I am thankful to the hon. friends, most of whom have opposed my resolution. They are of opinion that the time is not ripe for accepting this resolution. But at the same time I am glad that the Minister of Communications has taken so much burden upon himself to request me to withdraw the resolution.

Shri Nambiar: But........

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No "but".

Shri S. C. Samanta: One thing I would like to mention. My hon. friend, the Deputy Minister was dealing with the separation of finance. We are not enamoured of the words "separation of finance". I also made it clear that the words will not do, we want the things which should be done. The Railway Convention in its wording also used the words "separation of Railway finance from General Finance". So, knowingly I put those words. But, when the Department has come forward to look into the matters as best as it can, before I

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

withdraw the Resolution, I would like to state that for the accommodation problem, though a liaison committee has been formed and the Ministers are hoping that the result will be very good. I am not so hopeful. I would request them to expand the engineering department in the different circles. We have pressed for Rs. 20,000. Let them try for at least Rs. 30,000 to be spent from the department for the present, and let them experiment with the Works, Housing and Supply Department and see whether they can extort something from them.

I spoke about the interest on Rs. 2·36 crores. Perhaps this is interest on capital.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, that is right.

Shri S. C. Samanta: That is at 4 per cent.

Shri Raj Bahadur: 3½ per cent.

Shri S. C. Samanta: After that also, we have Rs. 70 lakhs on our hands. So, we are not bankrupt.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Let us also hear. You are only addressing the Minister. (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. C. Samanta: As regards the hospitals I mentioned, I meant that there should some two or three big hospitals in the big cities so that employees suffering from serious diseases such as T.B. may be brought from other places. That was my suggestion. I know that employees are spread over the length and breadth of the country. That is true. It is our fault that we are not able to give them accommodation like the Railways. We should take the utmost responsibility for these employees who are suffering from T.B. and other serious diseases because we have not yet been able to give them accommodation, comfort and other things. So, at least in some big cities some hospitals of the Government should be opened for the Posts and Telegraphs Department employees over and above the beds that have been reserved in other hospitals.

I would also request the Department to look to the amenities of the employees and expand them, because if we want them to work hard, if we want their service, we should not make them feel that they are not receiving the same amenities that the employees of another public utility department, *viz.*, the Railways, are getting.

I mentioned also about the research stations. At least one research station we must have, since we have so many mechanical things. I would draw the attention of the Minister to this also.

Lastly, I am thankful that the demand has been kindly conceded by the whole House and the Government, and I hope that in the near future my hope will be fulfilled. With that desire in mind, I beg the leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: May I say a few words?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: He cannot reply to the reply.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Just one or two points.

About the hospitals and medical facilities, I will frankly admit that I am not satisfied with the facilities that we provide to our employees, and I am examining the question how to eliminate the various processes which come in the way of reimbursement of the medical expenditure incurred by employees. We have reserved a number of beds for T.B. patients in sanatoria and the scheme is to have a larger number of beds, and if necessary to have Government sanatoria also.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there are large number of attacks of T.B. among postal employees?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As the numbar employees is very large, though the incidence may not be high, the number of patients suffering from T.B. becomes sizable. Therefore, we have a scheme to provide larger number of T.B. beds in different sanatoria or to have Central sanatoria to serve one or two circles together.

About the general medical facilities, the Health Minister is examining the question of co-ordinating the hospital facilities of the various Central Government Departments and State Government Departments, and I think when that scheme is finalised, the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department will also have better hospital facilities. But, in case it does not materialise, we will certainly see that we provide greater facilities to the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

About a research section—sometime back I set up an advisory committee of some of the renowned Tele-communication scientists of this country. The idea was to create a nucleus of research centre, especially in tele-communications, with a view to its development and adaptation to suit the weather and climatic conditions obtaining in our country. The centre would advise our officers who will be working in the National Physical Laboratory. This organisation will of course expand gradually. It is our idea to have a research section, statistical section and other sections in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. In the end, I must thank my hon. friend for his offer to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BY WORKERS

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that suitable legislation should be immediately enacted to guarantee rights of workers for collective bargaining, by providing the following:
>
> (a) Workers shall have the right to join any trade union of their own choice and the employer shall recognise such trade unions, if there are more than one in his establishment or industry, and enter into collective agreements with the trade union or trade unions, as the case may be;
>
> (b) In cases of differences between trade unions, the opinions of the majority of workers in the establishment or industry shall be ascertained through a general body meeting of all the workers belonging to the establishment or industry concerned."

This resolution has been moved with a specific purpose. We want the principle of the recognition of unions to be accepted by Government. The other day there was a discussion on this very subject in connection with an amending Bill. I feel and I hope the House will agree with me that today we want to give labour certain specific rights. We have adopted a Constitution which says that our country will be a welfare State. That presupposes that all the constituents of the productive process should have their due share in the administration and the building up of the nation.

We all know that labour plays a very vital and important role in our productive machinery, and it is but natural that they should be given a proper deal. The labour laws which were enacted in 1926 when the British Government were ruling our country had a specific object in view. After the end of the First World War when the economic crisis set in and there was widespread labour unrest the Government of the day thought it necessary to meet the situation by canalising the energy and of the great force of organised labour. But since then things have changed. We have seen in the different countries of the world development of a new type of relationship between the employers and the employees, affecting the whole social structure.

Here in our country in 1947 a piece of legislation was passed wherein a specific provision was made giving

[Shri K. K. Basu]

labour unions right to be recognised by the employers. But unfortunately that law has not come into operation, because it was provided that it shall come into operation when the Central Government notifies it in the official Gazette. Though eight years have elapsed since then, in the course of which our Constitution has been framed, I do not know why this particular provision has not been brought into force by the Government of the day.

In our country within the past thirty or forty years the labour movement has grown from its small beginnings. Unfortunately, for want of education, a large section of our labour is still backward. In spite of eight years of independence, the employers, dominated by Britishers, and a very small section of the Indian nationals, who collaborate and combine with the foreigners, have still got an upper hand. Let us examine their tactics.

We all want that labour should have a fair deal. Very often our Ministers and our friends opposite belonging to the party in power advise labour to cooperate. But we do not create that condition, we do not create that psychological atmosphere among that class or section of the people which would enthuse them to produce more in the cause of the nation. It is said that vested interests influenced labour adversely. Let us for a moment look at facts in a realistic manner. If a section of the people feel that their interests are looked after, if they feel that their interests are proteced, they are not going to be affected by the propaganda of a minorty. But unfortunately Government do not realise the necessity of creating a psychological atmosphere to enthuse them. Therefore, we feel that it is time that the vast number of people who are engaged in our industries, should be given a fair deal.

We know, Sir, that there are laws, there are enactments which guarantee certain amenities, which promise a better standard of living for labour. We know how the Minimum Wages Act has not yet been applied by all the States of our country. Certain provisions of the Plantation Labour Act, which afford labour certain amenities and better conditions of service, have not yet been put into operation, because Government thinks the industry is not in a position to do so. When a couple of years back, there was a crisis in the tea industry, the workers were the first to suffer. But today when the same tea industry is having a boom and is making enormous profits, there is no consideration of restoring the concessions which had been withdrawn. This is because the employers who are mostly foreigners and a section of our nationals who have joined with these foreigners, are in a much better position to influence the administration and the persons responsible for the enforcement of these laws. If we 'expect labour to give their best for the cause of the nation, then their rights have to be looked after.

One of the most important rights of labour is the right of recognition of their union. We have seen in our country that in many big industries, where there are one or two unions of which possibly fifteen or twenty per cent of the labourers are members, the unions are not recognised by the employers, because the employers do not wish that any labour union should be recognised. In fact, many a time, through their finances and through other methods which are not always clean, they have tried to create a pocket organisation of labour, but they simply do not recognise the unions that are already there. We, therefore, feel that the most important part of a labour legislation should be the recognition of the unions which are registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. Certain provisions have been made in the Indian Trade Unions Act, and certain regulations have been enacted under it, which lay down the conditions on which an association of the workers can be registered; and if in an undertaking any such association is recognised, then it is the duty of

Government to see the employers for their part also recognise the union concerned. It should not be left to the sweet will of the employers to decide which union they will recognise, and which they will not. If Government so desire, they might change one or two regulations, or lay down some conditions which have to be fulfilled before a union can be recognised. But there must be a specific provision which will lay down that there should be compulsory recognition of the unions by the employers. This is absolutely necessary in the interests of the healthy relationship between employers and employees, as also in the interests of the nation as a whole.

We have also seen that one of the most important principles that have been developed in the recent age in regard to the relationship between the employers and the employees throughout the world is the right of collective bargaining. We want that the labour or a section of people who work together in an undertaking,—whether it is a factory or a mine or a plantation, —who have their own common problems, and their own common aspirations, should come together under one organisation, or two organisations or whatever it may be, and they should make their point of view felt by the employers through this organisation. Individual work is not possible in this regard, and especially in a big undertaking, it is always desirable that the union or the association voluntarily formed by a section of the workers should have the right to bargain collectively on their behalf; and they should be consulted in all matters concerning the relations between the employers and the employees.

But unfortunately we find that Government, in spite of their much wonted sayings, in spite of the fact that some of the old labour leaders who had at one time or other something to do with the labour movement are at the helm of affairs, in spite of all that, we do not find the prospects of any comprehensive Bill deaing with labour relations coming in the near future. The former Labour Minister Shri V. V. Giri had promised many a time in this House that he was going to bring forward a comprehensive Bill regarding labour relations. Our present Labour Minister also has stated that he has some such thing in contemplation, and he has had certain discussions with the labour organisations that are there in the country. But that Bill is not yet in sight. Today, you have a Plan, and you have adopted certain principles in your Constitution also, and to work them out, it is necessary that all sections of our people, especially the constituents of the productive forces of society must come together, and pool together all their energies so as to make the ideals of the Constitution fruitful and effective. But unfortunately we find that Government, which has the most dominant voice in this matter, are not coming forward with any proposals to this effect: and they do not perform the duties which they ought to in this context of affairs.

My Resolution is confined to two main aspects. One is that we feel that in the present context of affairs you cannot make it compulsory that unless a trade union has a membership of not less than eighty or ninety per cent, it should not be recognised. The second point is that there should be an improvement in the conditions of working of our labourers. Unfortunately in our country the percentage of literacy is not very high, and the condition under which our workers are working has not been appreciably changed—I should have said, it has not been changed at all, but my hon. friends opposite may stand up and say, we have done this or that, and they may give a catalogue of their achievements and the programmes that they have put through; it is true that they have done something in a few places, but the condition has not been appreciably changed. Even today, the dominant voice of exploitation of the employers is still there. Even today labour is not powerful enough to assert its voice and get the legal rights that are recognised by the law of the land.

[Shri K. K. Basu]

We feel, therefore, that the provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act should be so amended that any union which could be recognised under its provisions should be recognised by the employers as well compulsorily.

There is one other anomaly that we come across in the Industrial Disputes Act. If there are three or four unions in an undertaking or industry, and any or all of those unions want to go and represent their case before a tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act, so that the tribunal may determine the question they cannot do so. They cannot go into the question whether there should be compulsory recognition of all the trade unions. The result is that the employers are taking advantage of the lacunae in the existing law, and being powerful partners in the industry, they take advantage of this and see that the labour does not get a fair deal. And many a time, they do not recognise even trade unions which have quite a substantial percentage of membership.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): What would be the percentage that you would lay down?

Shri K. K. Basu: We can discuss that later. That depends upon the particular industry that is involved. If we take the case of the plantation industry, for instance, we find that even during the elections, the candidates' agents are not allowed to get in there, though they had the rights to do so; and if you fix forty per cent or so there, there is no point in that. A British plantation owner does not want such and such a person to enter his plantation area; he may not even be a member of the Communist Party but he may be an independent, but he is not allowed entry into the plantation area, because he champions the cause of plantation labour. In such a case possibly we have to lay down a smaller percentage. In an industrial town, where there is a certain labour movement already, we can perhaps fix a percentage of twenty or twenty-five. But even there, I would say that industrial development has not been even throughout India, even as the political movement has not been even throughout India. That is the reality in the country. We cannot deny that. So, it is not possible to lay down any hard and fast rule in regard to the percentage. We can only lay down certain general principles with a view to develop healthy relations between the employers and the employees, with a view to develop a real and effective labour movement in our country. We can only lay down some general principles. We cannot just say here and now what should be the exact percentage in each case.

Again, if you go to the mines, possibly the situation will change there, because the conditions are quite different. We cannot think under what conditions our brethren in the mines are working underground. So, there, some change may be required.

I say that these principles should apply also to Government undertakings. In Government undertakings also, there are certain recognised trade unions. In the old days, certain members of the Legislature were associated with them either as presidents or in some other capacity, and they came to redress the grievances of the employees. But today the position is different. Suppose a certain union invites a certain member of a Legislature today, whom the members of Government or the heads of administration do not like, to address their meeting.

What happens? All of a sudden, they withdraw the recognition on the ground that they had invited an outsider to address the meeting. The same union, possibly 15 years back, would have invited a person who was in the Opposition then but today may be occupying the Treasury Bench or it may be their allies or friends. Therefore, the fundamental basis of my Resolution is the compulsory recognition of trade unions on certain principles. There is the Indian Trade

Unions Act; if you want to amend it to make it flexible, you may do so. Our main aim and objective is to have a healthy development of the labour movement.

Then, Sir, as regards collective bargaining, it is a most important focal point on which I have drafted my Resolution. Under the existing Trade Disputes Act, there are certain provisions, but unfortunately—I have seen it; I am myself a lawyer—the legal processes go to such a pass that the poor workers and even the middle class people will not be in a position to fight. I know of a case which concerns the authorities of Allen Berrys which is owned by Dalmias. It was clear in the case that the very day the case would be heard the employers were bound to lose, because there was an absolutely patent defect in the notice of retrenchment. But unfortunately, the normal judicial process has gone on, and nearly seven years have passed and many of the employees either cannot be traced or they have taken to alternative employment. Some have gone from Calcutta to Travancore-Cochin or to Bombay. We sometimes get letters enquiring as to what happened to their case as five or six years have passed. Even under the Trade Disputes Act you know—you are a very eminent lawyer—that from Conciliation Officer, it goes to Tribunal, then sometimes to the High Court, then the Supreme Court and *vice versa* and retrials which take five or six years. The result is that it is nearly impossible for the ordinary workers who cannot make both ends meet to fight the case. If they are retrenched, unless they are reinstated within a short time, they have no chance to fight. Even in the case of some big banks, owned by Europeans, we have seen that in spite of the orders of the Tribunal for reinstatement, they have refused to do it and our Government have not exercised their power under the Trade Disputes Act to prosecute them as yet. I know of one example even in my State which has possibly the largest concentration of industrial power.

Therefore, our main objective is the compulsory recognition of the right of collective bargaining. It is a fundamental right so far as labour is concerned. If they are given equal opportunities, we know very well, that as they have done previously, they will continue to shoulder their responsibility as honestly and as efficiently as possible. But there are certain fundamental rights, and for that it is necessary that the collective force, the collective strength, of an organisation must be recognised. It should be made incumbent on the part of the employer to come and talk to them and decide common problems or any difficulties that may arise in the relationship between employers and workers. Therefore, I would urge this upon Government—and I hope Members of this House will fully endorse the principle on which I have drafted my Resolution, —that this should be accepted by Government and necessary provision should be made so that our labour gets a fair deal and it can participate justly in the shaping and building of the Welfare State which our Constitution has accepted as our objective.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that suitable legislation should be immediately enacted to guarantee rights of workers for collective bargaining, by providing the following:
>
> (a) Workers shall have the right to join any trade union of their own choice and the employer shall recognise such trade unions, if there are more than one in his establishment or industry, and enter into collective agreements with the trade union or trade unions, as the case may be;

[Mr. Chairman]

> (b) In cases of differences between trade unions, the opinions of the majority of workers in the establishment or industry shall be ascertained through a general body meeting of all the workers belonging to the establishment or industry concerned."

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): I am fortunate enough to speak....

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): As there is nobody else.

Shri Nambiar: ......on this resolution in continuation of my last speech made on a private Member's Bill of more or less the same type.

I think the hon. Minister might have now come to the conclusion of accepting the compulsory recognition policy or the theory of it. By his gestures, it looks as if he is not prepared to accept even that.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): He is an astrologer.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: (Chittor): Mind reader.

Shri Nambiar: This is not the first occasion that the Government are refusing to give even the meagre civil liberty or right to a worker. Government occasionally used to say—and now they say very often after the Avadi Congress resolution—that they want to bring in a new era of society of a particular type which is known as the socialistic pattern of society.

Shri Abid Ali: We stand by it.

Shri Nambiar: When they decide to have a socialistic pattern of society in this country, they are refusing to give even the minimum, fundamental, basic right to a worker to have his trade union registered and recognised.

Shri Abid Ali: Registered—yes.

Shri Nambiar: They have accepted registration of trade unions because their predecessors, the Britishers, had done it in 1926; otherwise, I do not know whether even the very registration would have been allowed by this Government under the conditions which exist today.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: It is not correct.

Shri Nambiar: It is with a heavy heart that I say that the hon. Deputy Minister of Labour refuses to accept the compulsory recognition theory, though he and his Party and his Government on very many occasions previously had agreed to this theory. The *ex*-Minister, Shri V. V. Giri, in his speeches not only in this House but outside on many occasions in the labour tri-partite conferences, has agreed to it. The other day I quoted Shri V. V. Giri's statement......

Shri K. K. Basu: He has lost his job.

Shri Nambiar: Not only Shri V. V. Giri, but the Deputy Minister who was his assistant, even though he might have had a difference of opinion with his Minister, did not object to that when the Minister agreed.

Shri Abid Ali: I had never any difference of opinion with my Minister.

Shri Nambiar: Then how could he oppose that? I can understand the idea of bringing in certain conditions with regard to recognition. But I cannot understand at all his refusal to recognise a trade union, as a matter of principle. The other day, Shri Venkataraman, who is the spokesman of the Congress Party, said that 'compulsory recognition is a thing which we accept'. But he added: 'To which union recognition is to be given, and how?' On that, he said, there are differences. I agree with him on that point. If once the principle of compulsory recognition is agreed to, then let us sit together and decide as to what should be the method on which we are prepared to understand each other; we can see if together we can find out a certain formula. The other day, Shri Venkataraman said, when I moved my Amendment Bill said that the Bill, as such, could not be accepted by him. He said that if an amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act could be brought in whereby the recognition of trade unions also could be raised as an industrial dispute hereafter, to see whether a particular claim for recognition of a trade union could be disputed upon and adjudicated upon, that could be accepted. I thought that that was a very sane suggestion; of course, that does not satisfy me fully. But it is a suggestion which gives a chance for us to think in terms of understanding each other. But the Deputy Minister is not even prepared to accept what his Party spokesman has suggested and he says that compulsory recognition can never be given. That is the idea.

Shri Abid Ali: I have never said it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister says that he never said it.

Shri Nambiar: But by his gestures, he gave me to understand that he would not accept compulsory recognition. That was why the whole trouble started. I formally asked him and he shook his head. So I thought that he was not even prepared to accept the principle. Then only I went on with that argument. If he is prepared to correct himself, then I am also prepared to correct myself.

Mr. Chairman: A gesture should not be interpreted in that way, unless the maker of the gesture affirms it.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Let the hon. Member conclude his speech.

Shri Nambiar: Now, I am very much satisfied; if the Government would agree to the principle of compulsory recognition. I am satisfied with regard to that point. That is the point which Shri K. K. Basu wanted to enunciate; he has incorporated it in part (a) of the Resolution. He has said that unions must be recognised.

5 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will probably take more time.

The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Elven of the Clock on Saturday, the 12th March, 1955.